

Set	Items	Description
S1	4669973	INTELLECTUAL() PROPERTY? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S2	20577	TRADE() DRESS? OR DESIGN() RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY() INFORMATION?
S3	2	LEGALLY() PROTECTABLE() KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE() RESEARCH() PROPERTY
S4	1067220	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	10506358	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	7077174	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD() WIDE() WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S7	4963437	WEBSITE? OR WEB() SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() PAGE? OR WEB() ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	5522278	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME() PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT() PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML() FILE?
S9	1096792	S1:S3(10N)S4:S8
S10	335256	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	217257	REQUEST? OR DATA() MINE? OR DATA() MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	104776	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB() CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META() CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	3488	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	472633	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	296764	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCRU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	556334	PULL() DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	114549	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSFORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	364108	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR CHANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	625636	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADOFF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	438559	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	349961	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	19714	(S9 OR S13) (5N)S10:S12
S23	4776	S22 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (10N) (S1:S8)
S24	3664	S23 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21) (10N) (S1:S8)
S25	1673	S24 AND S17:S18 (10N) (S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S26	1474	S25 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) (S1:S8)
S27	888	S26 AND S1:S3(5N)S4:S8
S28	881	S27 AND S1(5N)S4:S8
S29	225	S27 AND S1(5N)S7:S8
S30	659	S28 AND S1(3N)S4:S8
S31	117	S29:S30 AND S17:S18(10N)S19:S21 AND S1(10N) (S7:S8)
S32	39	S31 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) (S19:S21 AND S1) (5N)S7:S8
S33	242	S29 OR S31:S32
S34	636696	PD>2000
S35	78	S33 NOT S34
S36	65	RD (unique items)
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Dec 19		
(c) 2005 The Gale Group		
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2005/Aug W2		
(c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.		
File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3		

(c) 1999 AAAS  
File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 ProQuest  
File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co  
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 Business Wire.  
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Dec 14  
(c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc  
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc  
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News  
File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Dec 19  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 647:CMF Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 CMF Media, LLC  
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/Oct W2  
(c) 2005 IDG Communications  
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 Dialog  
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28  
(c) 1999 Business Wire  
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30  
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

36/3,K/20 (Item 11 from file: 484)  
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext  
(c) 2005 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

04031281 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Searching for images by similarity online  
Jacso, Peter  
Online (ONL), v22 n6, p99-104, p.5  
Nov 1998  
ISSN: 0146-5422 JOURNAL CODE: ONL  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 2188

TEXT:

... as well.

This article is an overview of how the image retrieval software from these three companies works, based on demo image collections on their Web sites. Their software is usually licensed to third -party vendors for specific applications, unlike the software employed by the major search engines. But...

...image search engines, but it may have to do with the size of the image collection at its demo site .

The most telling test searches were related to national flags (Figure 1). These are very...as the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art or the French Ministry of Culture, that want to offer searchable art collections by similarity measures.

Although only three attributes (color layout, color percentage, and texture) can be used as search criteria for most...

...coarseness, contrast, and presence or absence of directionality of lines in images.

IBM's demo site contains the two collections that demonstrate best the power of the software in finding similar images. One is the...

...sound like high-tech software gadgets for artsy folks, but a look at IBM's trademark image collection on its demo site reveals how important similarity searching in business (and science) applications can be. Developing, introducing, and protecting a distinctive sign or...

...the Coca Cola trademark, or the shape of the Continental and Nike logos.

Among the first steps in developing a trademark is to find if there are similar logos or designs. This can be a costly...

...40 per hour, but it is available only in the Virginia office. The CD-ROM trademark collection is rather expensive and excels in smart text searching. Consulting the trademark archive on microfiche...

...the Web free of charge. It is possible that IBM will do it again with trademarks . This is important because while there are good patent databases online with sophisticated search facilities, trademark searching depends on structure and pattern recognition that none of the currently existing trademark databases offer...

...is far more simple and efficient to search by design pattern. Although IBM's sample collection is very small (1,000 trademarks ), the test

searches proved the excellent quality of the QBIC software as customized for trademark...

...selected as the base figure. By clicking on the base image, its shape component is extracted and displayed to the left of the original trademark , and the software goes out to find images with similar shape components. Figure 4 shows...mostly done automatically, indexing of images will follow this model, especially for images stored on Web pages . Image collections are likely to use both human indexing and classification and automatic extraction of visual attributes to facilitate finding highly relevant images swiftly. As this happens, image collections...

36/3,K/53 (Item 4 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
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03684468 Supplier Number: 47948076 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

MAPIT: NEW PATENT SEARCH SERVICE TOOL

Online Newsletter, v18, n9, pN/A

Sept 1, 1997

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 328

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

...developed by Manning & Napier Information Services (MNIS) is now being demonstrated via the Internet's World Wide Web (WWW). MAPIT, which the company describes as its "patent data mining tool" compares the contents of thousands of patents and automatically produces visualizations of the research results. The MNIS technology behind MAPIT was first developed for government intelligence agencies, and later adapted for use in major corporations and patent offices around the world, according to MNIS. The service is offered as either an outsourced product or for installation on a corporate network. MAPIT applies advanced technology to patent research by which large patent portfolios can be analyzed identify similarities, differences, and relationships. The research results can be visually...

...a detailed analysis of possible infringement. The online MAPIT demonstration may be viewed at: <http://www.mnis.net/MAPITdemo> or through a patent research service offered on the Internet WWW by IBM by following the "Resource Page" link at IBM's website : <http://patent.womplex.ibm.com/respage.html> The IBM website is an electronic "front door" to a database of patents issued in the U.S. during the last 27 years, plus 17 years of patent images. The IBM site contains over 2 million patents . In addition to its sophisticated, natural language processing technology, MAPIT incorporates the same DB2-based technology that IBM uses on its site to store over 100GB of patent data. MAPIT will be available as a value-added option to companies which purchase their...

36/3,K/57 (Item 8 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02248919 Supplier Number: 44298267 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
IMAGES OF HISTORY CAPTURED BY MODERN TECHNOLOGY

Document Imaging Report, v3, n25, pN/A

Dec 15, 1993

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newsletter; Trade

Word Count: 998

ownership documents that date back as far as 1788. Federal land records --field notes, survey plats, patent records, tract books and case files--for the states bordering and east of the Mississippi...

...million, six-year project is in its second year and is expected to scan and store more than seven million of BLM's Government Land Office (GLO) records. So far, GLO has processed more than 1.6 million documents.

Expense...

...age and size of the documents, particular care is exercised in the scanning process. The land patents, as they are called, are on parchment paper and measure approximately 14 X 20 inches...

...Each scanner is capable of processing more than 1,250 images per day with each patent taking about ten seconds.

After capture, the image is sent via a Novell network to an indexer, who extracts 37 items of information from the actual image. Data is indexed into fields and entered...

...do any image twice," says Lamar McCown, DCI's project manager for the digital record conversion process.

BLM researchers are now able to electronically access land patents from Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota via NEC PowerMate 486SX/25e PC...

...so records can be located in less than a minute.

Retrieval requires less than 15 seconds. Access to the database costs \$2.00 per query session minute and printed images cost \$0.13 per page.

On- site access improved, but off- site image retrieval even better

Most patent requests come from title attorneys and abstract companies that before they insure a parcel of land...

...the BLM for the patents.

Rather than have investigators travel to Virginia to access a patent, the BLM is implementing a off- site retrieval and fax service so users can query their searches by modem. "The system will free..."

Set	Items	Description
S1	3235538	INTELLECTUAL() PROPERTY? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S2	25677	TRADE() DRESS? OR DESIGN() RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY() INFORMATION?
S3	2	LEGALLY() PROTECTABLE() KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE() RESEARCH() PROPERTY
S4	1517121	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	12447445	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	6270238	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD() WIDE() WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S7	3696931	WEBSITE? OR WEB() SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() PAGE? OR WEB() ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	5077209	HOME PAGE? OR HOME() PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT() PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML() FILE?
S9	870949	S1:S3(10N)S4:S8
S10	261432	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	185008	REQUEST? OR DATA() MINE? OR DATA() MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATA MINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	101224	INTERROGAT? OR WEB CRAWL? OR WEB() CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META() CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	4310	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	378483	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	237999	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCRU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	434143	PULL() DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	95843	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSFORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	306561	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR CHANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	526506	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADOFF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	375558	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	296584	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	19272	(S9 OR S13)(5N)S10:S12
S23	5534	S22 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18)(10N)(S1:S8)
S24	4556	S23 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21)(10N)(S1:S8)
S25	2354	S24 AND S17:S18(10N)(S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S26	2154	S25 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18)(5N)S1:S8
S27	1550	S26 AND S1:S3(5N)S4:S8
S28	538	S27 AND S1(5N)S7:S8
S29	250	S28 AND S17:S18(10N) S19:S21 AND S1(10N)S7:S8
S30	96	S29 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18)(5N)(S19:S21 AND S1)(5N)S7:S8
S32	615440	PD>2000
S33	22	S30 NOT S32
S34	60	S29 NOT S32
S35	60	S34 NOT S32
S36	60	S33 OR S35
S37	44	RD (unique items)
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2005/Dec 16
	(c) 2005	The Gale Group
File	13:BAMP	2005/Dec W2
	(c) 2005	The Gale Group
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2005/Dec 16

(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale group  
File 75:TGG Management Contents(R) 86-2005/Dec W2  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Dec 16  
(c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

37/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 13)

DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP

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00575653 Supplier Number: 24187255 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
Search Engine Designer for Tomorrow: Interview with TextWise's Elizabeth  
Liddy

(A description of the capabilities offered by the database company TextWise  
and its DR-Link search system).

Article Author(s): Quint, Barbara

Searcher, v 6, n 3, p 19-22

March 1998

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Interview & speech ISSN: 1070-4795 (United States  
)

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2354

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

**ABSTRACT:**

...available on the desktops of corporate workers and institutional  
researchers to assist in the retrieval, extraction, and analysis of  
information. A Ph.D from the School of Information Studies at the...

...she was instrumental in the development of DR-Link, the search engine  
for the MNIS online information service which was originally developed  
for military intelligence analysts. Liddy considers information analysis  
and knowledge extraction as the core business of TextWise. The company is  
developing Chronological Information Extraction System (CHESS), a  
business tool for the information specialist involved in competitive  
intelligence. Article includes...

**TEXT:**

...Editor, Searcher Magazine

Where will tomorrow's Roger Summit come from? Who is designing the  
database management systems that will power information systems in the  
Third Millennium? We decided to talk to Elizabeth (Liz) Liddy of TextWise  
and Syracuse University, creator...  
...The key point is analysis.

BQ: What direction do you think advanced search engines will take?

Liddy: Two ways -- either on intranets, the next big market, or as  
improved ways to access open sources, like traditional newspaper...

...across potentially relevant documents. They need to see the themes, the  
relationships between documents. They want to hyperlink straight to the  
answer and get it "pre-read" for them.

For example, one of the applications we're doing for...

...of the content of documents. Term matching is still the same. They still  
haven't extracted all the meaning intended in the document. For true  
natural language processing, you have to...

...the documents.

At this point, we think it's too hard for some oldsters to change . At TextWise, we don't want to just sell an engine to librarians, we want to work with them as customers, look at problems, take a consulting role, and design products and services with full capability and precision. There are...

...ve had some interesting discussions. We see our core business as information analysis and knowledge extraction , as building systems to track and visualize all the connections. When we build systems that...

...so important. The other key thing is data mining, knowledge discovery, not just finding and extracting .

We develop our technologies for the government and then commercialize them. Data mining for companies...

...manual insertion of data. We can process 100,000 gigabytes of text and create a database automatically. We can extract data from text and move it into a different format, then let the data mining...

...1998, we are going to offer a new system for sale called CHESS (CHronological Information Extraction System). It's meant for the information specialist in a large agency doing competitive intelligence...

...searchable quickly. Natural language processing has proven itself as offering great assistance to information retrieval, extraction , and analysis. It really works. It works fast. It works well. Adopt it.

Once we...

...Napier Information Systems (MNIS), TextWise's commercial partner. Commercial products based on DR-LINK, the original TextWise information retrieval system, are now available through MNIS (<http://www.mnis.net>), for example. TextWise currently has new products under development for information extraction , multilanguage retrieval, intelligent agents for finding information, and datamining of very large databases. Visualizers now...

...the intellectual property assets of a potential acquisition. Use it in conjunction with the IBM patent search site Resource Page (<http://patent.wcomplex.ibm.com/respage.html>) by choosing MAPIT.

Custom hot sites : Organizations such as SCIP and AFCEA have established standing queries for their members on hot...

...subtopics and find source documents for each subtopic. To see a demonstration, check out <http://www.afcea.org/drlink>.  
Current 1998 Projects

CHESS: an information extraction system which extracts information from an entire database and organizes it to track people, companies, countries, or organizations over time. CHESS also provides...

...and preferences, resulting in improved precision. The system evolves automatically to match the user's changing interests.

KNOW-IT: an integrated knowledge extraction system which takes raw text as input and outputs a structured knowledge base in any domain. The system includes navigation and collaboration tools for manual refinement of the extracted knowledge base. This data mining tool makes any recorded knowledge amenable to automatic conversion into...

37/3,K/7 (Item 6 from file: 13)

DIALOG(R)File 13:BAMP

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00501562 Supplier Number: 23598972 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
A New Patent Search Tool for the Internet : QPAT-US  
(QPAT-US is Questel-Orbit's new database of full-text US patents from 1974-present; review of the product, along with practical tips on how to use it, are presented)  
Article Author(s): Lambert, Nancy  
Database, v 19, n 4, p 56-58,60+  
August 1996  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ISSN: 0162-4105 (United States)  
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract  
WORD COUNT: 3047

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)  
A New Patent Search Tool for the Internet : QPAT-US  
(QPAT-US is Questel-Orbit's new database of full-text US patents from 1974-present; review of the product, along with practical tips on how to use...  
)

**ABSTRACT:**

QPAT-US is the new patent search tool for the Internet released by Questel-Orbit. QPAT-US, containing patent information from 1974 to the present, can be used by both the inexperienced and experienced patent searchers. While it directs the inexperienced searcher to the Main Search page for patent searches, it allows the experienced searchers to utilize fairly advanced search and display capabilities. Equipped...

**TEXT:**

by Nancy Lambert

Information Analyst

Chevron Research and Technology Co.

photo omitted

Patent searching on the Internet is a hot topic in the information world these days, even though the resources to...

Internet patent search resources took a big step forward with the introduction of QPAT-US, Questel-Orbit's new database of full-text U.S. patents, 1974 to present. While this 110GB database is not free, subscriptions are priced competitively: unlimited...

...Of interest to users of the PTO Internet database: Questel-Orbit has mounted a free database of front - page patent information with all the QPAT-US search features. And, Questel-Orbit has offered QPAT-US...

...and happily browse through patent titles that the search produced, 50 at a time. Experienced patent searchers can take advantage of some fairly sophisticated search and display capabilities.

**RELEVANCE RANKING**

All the searches you...

...appears in a patent and weighs this against how common the term is in the database and the length of the patent compared to others in the database. If you're searching multiple terms, how many of them show up in a patent also affects its relevance...

...other things being equal (including the frequency of the terms from both groups in the database), patents with 99 percent of term occurrences from one group and 1 percent from the other...

...equally with patents with 50 percent of term occurrences from each group. Clearly, I would want to see the latter first. Questel-Orbit may want to adjust the factors that go into relevance ranking to take Boolean logic into consideration.

photo omitted

\* Whenever I talk about free-text patent searching with...

...searching is not currently useful, though, since the U.S. classes are those on the patents when they first issued. (See the "Wish List" section at the end of this article for more on...

...in either direction of another group of search terms)--an important feature for full-text searching that search engines for other Internet patent databases don't offer. You can search multiword phrases by putting them in single quotes...

...the search term box and adding or deleting parentheses, terms, and operators.

You can also get online help in developing your search statement. The system automatically does what Questel-Orbit calls "search..."

...seriously skew the relevance ranking, since this is based partly on the frequency of a search term's occurrence in the database. If a particular misspelling occurs only once, the patent in which it appears will be thrown to the top of the relevance list. I...

...search for "hypodermic," you'll find "syringe," "ampule," "cannula," and "needle" as statistically related.

The third vocabulary aid, "Database Dictionary," you use if your search term produced no hits. It shows you a list...

...click on an answer set, you go to the View Set page and see an initial display of patent numbers and titles for the first 50 answers in relevance-ranked order. You may ask for the next 50, and so...

...You may click on "expand view" to add two lines of abstract text to the first 50 titles. You may look through the titles and select patents of interest to order full copies, to put into a special "set 0" for further...

...on the View Set page, you may do this same sort of process on the first five patents by clicking on "KWIC" (Key Word in Context). At any point you can use Windows...

...marked "similar" to see a menu of what QPAT-US calls "canned searches."

These automatically extract data from the patent for use in new searches. You can search on the entire text (minus stop words) of the abstract or the main claim as a "natural language query" to get a new set of relevance-ranked patents. (I'm not sure just how useful this is, given how many totally irrelevant words are bound to show up in the abstract or main claim.) You can search on the patent's classifications, either the primary class or all classes, to find other patents in the same classes (but don't do this yet--see the first "Wish List...).

...variety of citation searches: forward (more recent patents that have cited this one), backward (older patents cited in this one), or "network" (a backward citation search followed by a forward citation search done on all the patents found in the backward...).

...how important up-to-date classes are for U.S. patent subject searching, since older patents are reclassified with new classes when these change (3). Even if patent classifications are not the main point of this text-oriented database, they can be very useful both by themselves, if a good subclass exists for the...

...page drawings and chemical structures. HTML provides for this possibility.

One of the joys of patent searching online is being able to go quickly and easily between files, taking patent references from one database into another for further search refinement or viewing. QPAT-US is isolated now, with no easy links into Questel's...

...would like to be able to start a search in, say, the merged API-World Patents Index database and then cross U.S. patents into QPAT-US for some full-text search refinements (or vice versa). I also want to be able to move U.S. patents that I found from searching the indexed databases into QPAT-US to view them using its text-scanning capabilities. Ideally, the interface would be completely transparent from both the databases and the Internet side.

photo omitted

When I'm searching QPAT-US by patent number, either directly or by transferring patents from other databases, I want to provide keywords or character strings that the software will use to create "found terms" at the top and highlighted text throughout each patent.

I would like to see some changes in "fuzzy logic." I very much want to see postings listed beside the terms, to help me choose between one-time-only...

...would give it a definite edge, making it one-stop shopping for much U.S. patent searching.

My major wish is based more on Internet than QPAT capabilities. I wish everything would go faster! Several operations that I tried had...

...customers a lot for that work time. This doesn't allow for a search that takes an hour on the Internet, which I could have done in ten minutes on a commercial database.

Paul Albert of...

...who led the design team for QPAT-US, wishes that customers would hurry up and get more powerful computers and Internet browsers, so that he could write operations to take advantage of their graphical interfaces. The most up-to-date systems have a lot of...

...to manipulate information and find and display data.

#### CONCLUSION

I am still not an enthusiastic Internet -for- patent - searching advocate, unlike some others who are writing in the field (4,5). Nothing that I...

...to give them access to these indexed databases. QPAT-US is essentially a free-text patent database , but it does take free-text searching and scanning to higher levels than anything else out there, either on...

37/3,K/17 (Item 10 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01667263 03-18253

The use of patent databases by European small and medium-sized enterprises  
Arundel, A; Steinmueller, E  
Technology Analysis & Strategic Management v10n2 PP: 157-173 Jun 1998  
ISSN: 0953-7325 JRNL CODE: TAS  
WORD COUNT: 6555

...TEXT: 14 sectors that find patents to be an important information source is correlated with the patent propensity rate in each sector. The second part of the study is based on a combined survey and interview study of Dutch SMEs in five high-technology sectors. The results show that SMEs mainly use patent databases to acquire information, often for legal purposes, that is not available from any other source. In contrast...

...and expertise. This points to the need for simpler and more efficient methods of searching patent databases.

#### Introduction

In order to receive a patent in Europe, the US and many other countries, an applicant must disclose enough information about...  
...legal purposes connected to the management of intellectual property. For example, a firm can search patent applications to determine if a planned innovation project might infringe another firm's patents, to check if other firms are infringing its own patents, to challenge a competitor's...

...applications and granted patents, while the US Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) contained several million patent records. IBM has established a free Internet site that contains the front page, abstract and other information for two million PTO patents issued since 1971. Firms can use several keywords to search the IBM site, identify patents of interest and then immediately order a copy of the complete patent for a small...

...here as firms with fewer than 500 employees, do not use patent data. A recent EPO survey of a sample of research and development (R&D) performing firms reports that only 14% of firms with fewer than...

...used patent databases.<sup>7</sup> This survey, unlike the others, also asked the respondents about four main reasons for consulting patent databases: to develop new products (or processes), to follow the activities of competitors, to prevent the duplication of R&D and to patent a new invention. Approximately 38% of the respondents that searched patent databases used the information...

...asked why SMEs do not use patent databases.

The failure of many SMEs to use patent databases is taken up by the recent Green Paper on innovation by the European Commission,<sup>8</sup> which comments...to innovative firms, because firms that do not innovate are considerably less likely to find patent data of use. The first method consists of an analysis of the relevant results of the 1993 Community Innovation Survey...

...to patent information of value for technical, competitive or legal reasons. The CIS did not obtain data on whether or not each firm applied for a patent, but ordinal data on the importance of patents as a method of profiting from innovation...

...sources and for the relationship between firm size and the percentage of firms that use patent data. The main advantage of the EPO compared to the CIS survey is that the EPO study contains...patent disclosures as 'very important' or 'crucial' sources of information with estimates of the sectoral patent propensity rates. The latter are obtained from the PACE survey of Europe's largest R&D performing firms because the equivalent...  
...increases the probability that the firm will give a higher rating to the value of patent databases as an information source.

The first three variables define fundamental characteristics of the firm. They consist of the log of the number...

...a higher percentage of R&D performing firms than non-R&D performing firms use patent databases.

The second set of variables measure the specific strategic environment of the firm. The proportion of sales...intensity, and presumably exposed to greater competition, could be more likely to benefit from using patent databases to gather information about what their competitors are doing.

The second and third logit models include the...

...they encompass a range of new technologies that could be at the forefront of any changes in the importance of patenting. Two of these sectors, IT and instruments, are similar to the computing and instruments sectors...33.3% among the target population of 'possible' innovators.

Detailed information on the use of patent databases was obtained through semistructured interviews with firms from each of the five sectors of interest that had...

...applicant IT firms.

These results are consistent with and support the CIS analyses and the findings of the EPO study. Patent applicant firms (or firms that probably apply for patents because they find patents...

...information source or to search patent databases. This indicates that many firms do not search patent databases to obtain technical information. If they did, we would expect little difference in the use rate between...

...the firm's patent rights; for instance, to ensure that the firm is not infringing another firm's patent or to obtain the necessary information on the prior art to draw up its own patent applications. The...

...explored more closely in the interviews.

#### Interview Results

The interview results show that SMEs use patent databases for three basic reasons. The most important is for legal matters, as suspected given

the higher use...

...to obtain technical information for use in innovation. For example, each firm usually had a main reason and one or more secondary reasons for using patent databases. Obtaining technical information was the primary reason for searching patent databases for only 10 of 24 interviewed firms that used patent databases, compared to 14...

...on their competitors. However, slightly more than half of the 22 firms that did not obtain technical information from patent databases as a primary goal stated that this was a secondary reason for their use.

The interviews showed that there is a simple explanation for why...

...primarily use them to obtain information that is not available from any other source.

The main cost-related obstacle cited by the respondents to using patent databases was the time and expertise required to conduct an adequate search, while access costs...

...not search them in-house but employ external consultancy services or innovation centres to conduct patent searches for them. The other firms search patent databases themselves, three via on-line services, but several of these also use external consultants.

(Graph Omitted)

Captioned as: Figure 4

Another reason why firms might not use patent databases to acquire technical information is the delay, in most countries, of 18 months between the submission of...

...reason, the interviewed respondents were asked if they thought that the technical information in a patent database was up to date and of value. With one exception, most of the respondents from...information disclosed in patents was no longer useful because of the rapid rate of technical change in their field. Their primary reason for patenting in the first place was to be able to trade technologies through cross-licensing, rather than an interest...

...this source of information was often based on two rational assessments of their usefulness.

The first reason is linked to the patenting strategy of firms. Firms are less likely to apply for a patent if the cost...

...potential or actual technology 'trading' rather than as a means of earning licence revenue.

The second reason why SMEs seldom use patent databases to acquire technical information is because of the high costs of searching patent databases compared to much easier and cheaper alternative sources of technical information. Consequently, SMEs primarily use patent databases to acquire information that is not available from any other source; for example, to search the prior...

...would invest in costly research to 'reinvent the wheel'. Unfortunately, current databases such as the Patent Register of the EPO are relatively simple to search to obtain information of value for legal purposes, but of no use as a source of technical...

...for technical information. Several respondents commented that less expensive and time-consuming methods of accessing patent databases for example, via the Internet -would probably increase their use of these databases. This ...to reduce the time required to find something useful. Part of the problem is that patent databases must contain a substantial amount of similar and duplicative information. Software that could limit this repetition could be of great value. It may also be worth preparing and disseminating more information on how to use the Internet to access patent databases. A few of the interviewed managers, for example, did not know that several patent...

37/3,K/27 (Item 5 from file: 47)  
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)  
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05287140 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53367873 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
That Was the Year That Was-Patents 1998.

Lambert, Nancy  
Searcher, 67(1)  
Nov, 1998

ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
WORD COUNT: 4060 LINE COUNT: 00316

... quite happened yet.

\* The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) is mounting a free database of full-text U.S. patents, 1976-date, starting in November.

\* The European Patent Office (EPO) is mounting a free database of its member countries' patents, starting in October.

\* The IBM Patent Server will cease to exist on November 1, to...

...in effect, writing about the future. Watch this space for more information as it develops.

Online Patent Databases

But first, what's new in online patent databases.

IFI/Plenum Data Company: IFI/Plenum Data's big news is that the Dutch

...

...in research-level scientific publishing. Harry All-cock, Vice President of IFI/Plenum Data, assures patent searchers that the change in ownership won't affect IFI databases and services.

IFI has added U.S. patent...

...dates to the CLAIMS databases. Searchers requested this because of complications brought about by the change in U.S. patent law on June 8, 1995. Patents filed after that date are good for 20 years from date of first U.S. filing; but patents in force at that time are good for 20 years from date of filing or...

...patents. Part of their excuse for these omissions has to do with Project Phoenix, their change in internal processing designed to speed up the passage of patents through abstracting and indexing and to get them online faster. Apparently, adding equivalent abstracts and patent citations took too long. In practice, Derwent probably wants to force customers to search patent...

...and have added European and U.S. so far. They are indeed making progress. British patents now take just 15 days from arrival at Derwent to get full records with complete indexing online. U.S. patents take 51 days as of Derwent week 9,832 (32nd week of 1998), down from 84...and examine full text on QPAT-US as usual, and then link to the IBM site to look at the patent images. One benefit: the IBM site does not see who is asking for the patents; it sees only that the request comes from QPAT-US. This should help solve some security issues with the IBM site. (See the discussion later in this article on the new, improved IBM site.)

INPI, the French Patent Office, has taken over management of all Markush chemical structure files, merging MPHARM (the pharmaceutical file that INPI...

...STN/CAS: STN has introduced some new systems commands that will help customers who do patent multi-file searches and patent statistics.

These are:

1. "TRANSFER": Extracts and maps up to 50,000 pieces of data, e.g., patent numbers, from file...

...perform these two functions.)

3. "TABULATE": Creates, among other things, two-dimensional tables of data extracted from a set of patents, for instance patents by company by year for a technology of interest. My STN contact told me that...

...extended family members (complex priority relationships). More details later, when CAS produces documentation for the online file.

3. What percent of patent records will, in fact, include family information?

Answer: Coverage is nearly complete from the early...free Internet databases of full-text U.S. patents, 1976 to date, and U.S. trademarks.

The full-text patent database will use BRS Search software from Dataware, rather than the CNIDR software used on the current AIDS and U.S. patent frontpage (PatBib) databases. However, it will look like and have many of the same search features...

...only.

The AIDS database gives you the ability, via icons at the top of every patent front page, to search for similar patents: more in the same class, more by the same inventor or assignee, more "like this..."

...won't exist in the full-text database.

Both the current databases provide date range searching. The full-text database will definitely allow date comparisons (all patents before/after a given date); it might or might not allow ranging between dates.

The initial release of the full-text file will not have current U.S. patent classifications, but the PTO will add these later.

The initial release will definitely not include proximity searching; that is, looking for one term within so...

...partly because the PTO has made some concessions so as not to compete with commercial patent database producers and online hosts. Also, while the search engine does support proximity searching, the capability requires more storage and processing resources than the...

...Information Dissemination (wes.gewehr@uspto.gov).

The PTO will mount the text portion of the patent database in November and add images next March. Low-resolution images will be free; high-resolution...

...the AIDS database will go away; but the PTO will put one or more canned searches on the full-text database to produce subsets of AIDS patents.

Elsewhere in the PTO: Keep aware of some problems with U.S. provisional applications, available...

...provisional filing to a normal filing within the one-year time allowed. The U.S. patent does not include the provisional filing information on its front page, nor does the PTO include it in the tapes that it sends to patent database producers, so these family members are often not connected up. The PTO is aware of the problem, as are the database

producers; a solution should be available soon.

#### The European Patent Office

Last year, the EPO announced changes in their data distribution and pricing policies. As part of a plan to maximize access...

...country. Individual countries may choose to add additional coverage at their own expense. The EPO originally named this project DIPS (Distributed Internet Patent Information Services), but recently changed the name to Esp@cenet. The sites have very limited search capabilities, but they do let searchers link to images of the...

...the EPO Web site and investigated the databases, I found some very interesting inconsistencies.

To get to the patent databases, you click on the Esp@cenet logo at the bottom center of the EPO home page. You immediately see two options: "Access via the European Patent Office" and "Access via the national offices of the member states." When you access via the European Patent Office, you then have four choices: Search in EPO, PCT, worldwide, or Japanese patents. When you access via the national offices of the member...in other cases, nothing. Most interesting, though: In many cases when I clicked on a patent, what I actually saw was an equivalent from another country, usually EPO or U.S.

I'll be interested in hearing what other searchers observe as they explore this international patent search site.

Incidentally, the EPO home page has well-designed mechanisms for learning about, and getting around, the site. If you click on the navigational icon (the spinning EPO logo in the center of the page), the system will guide you. Give it a try!

The EPO site also has one of the best compilations of patent information resources on the Net. It links you to the patent offices of EPO member states and other countries, to patent information providers' and online hosts' home pages, to Internet patent databases, to patent-related mailing lists and news groups (including PIUG, the Patent Information Users Group), and lots more. How easily you can get to this resource from the EPO home page seems to vary over time. As of mid-October, you can click on "contact links..."

...right of the EPO home page. But you can also access it directly at <http://www.european-patent-office.org/online/index.htm>.

#### Other International Patent Databases on the Internet

Independent of the EPO, other countries are starting to put varying amounts of patent information free on the Internet. The Canadian Patent Office has mounted patents from 1989 to date, searchable only by title text. The French Patent Office has mounted patents from 1996 to date...

...These databases won't replace DWPI or Inpadoc any time soon.

#### The New IBM Patent Sites

By the time you read this, the IBM Patent Server will be gone, replaced by two new patent information sites. (That phoenix analogy keeps coming up.) These are the IP Network (free) and the IP Network for Business (fee). The free site will have all the features of the old Patent Server plus some nice new features, including 20 new patent fields to search, date ranging, and the ability to page through search results. IBM is also adding European patents to the free site, EPO-A from 1978 to date and EPO-B ESPACE-A and ESPACE-B CD-ROM products. And, IBM is adding PCT patents: bibliographic information, abstracts, and front-page

images from 1997 to date, and full document images from 1998 to date.  
The Business...

...try them out.

Conclusion

I've written a lot in the last few years about patent resources on the Internet. As you can see, they're still growing fast, and they increasingly include international as...

...no convenient access to patent information. But all the caveats that I've issued about Internet patent freebies still apply. If you need indepth subject access across multiple databases covering multiple countries' patents, you still need the commercial indexed patent databases. Sometimes you get what you pay for.

Set	Items	Description
S1	8377481	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S2	3144275	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S3	582521	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S4	897634	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S5	937	TRADE()DRESS? OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY()INFORMATION?
S6	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S7	9595	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S8	979283	DATABASE. OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S9	4246060	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S10	162661	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S11	314756	WEBSITE? OR WEB()SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB()PAGE? OR WEB()ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S12	2198390	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME()PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT()PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML()FILE?
S13	9460743	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S14	3145237	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCRU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S15	8982077	PULL()DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S16	5054689	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSFORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S17	8874634	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR CHANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S18	9681972	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADOFF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S19	8017483	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S20	6018468	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S21	6792	S1:S3 AND S4:S6(10N)S8:S12
S22	5045	S21 AND (S1:S3 OR S7) AND S4:S6(5N)S8:S12
S23	4097	S22 AND S1:S3 AND S4:S6(3N)S8:S12
S24	150	S23 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N)S4:S6
S25	25	S24 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (5N) (S4:S6 AND S11:S12)
S26	28	S23 AND S16:S17(10N) (S4:S6(10N)S11:S12)
S27	3	S23 AND S13:S15(10N) (S16:S17(10N) (S4:S6(10N)S11:S12))
S28	31	S23 AND S1:S3 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N) (S4:S6 OR S7) (-10N)S11:S12
S29	3	S23 AND S1:S3 AND (S13:S15 AND S16:S17) (10N) (S18:S20(10N)S4:S6) (10N)S11:S12
S30	171	S24:S29
S31	18075233	PY>2000
S32	117	S30 NOT S31
S33	107	RD (unique items)
S34	1718	S21 AND S1:S3(5N)S4
S35	91	S34 AND (S13:S14 AND S16:S18) (10N)S4
S36	56	S35 AND S9:S12
S37	109	S34 AND S16:S17 AND S18:S20 AND S4(10N)S9:S12
S38	45	S37 AND S13:S15
S39	174	S35:S38

S40 97 S39 NOT S31  
S41 74 S40 NOT S33  
S42 66 RD (unique items)  
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2005/Dec W1  
      (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers  
File 6:NTIS 1964-2005/Dec W1  
      (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrgh All Rights Res  
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Dec W1  
      (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.  
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Dec W2  
      (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info  
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Nov  
      (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
File 62:SPIN(R) 1975-2005/Oct W2  
      (c) 2005 American Institute of Physics  
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Dec W2  
      (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.  
File 94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2005/Oct W2  
      (c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)  
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2005/Nov W1  
      (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK  
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Oct  
      (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 111:TGG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/Dec 15  
      (c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 144:Pascal 1973-2005/Dec W1  
      (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS  
File 239:Mathsci 1940-2005/Jan  
      (c) 2005 American Mathematical Society  
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Feb  
      (c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc  
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec  
      (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info

33/3,X/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06940214 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9807-7240-009

Title: Enhanced hypertext categorization using hyperlinks

Author(s): Chakrabarti, S.; Dom, B.; Indyk, P.

Author Affiliation: IBM Almaden Res. Center, San Jose, CA, USA

Journal: SIGMOD Record Conference Title: SIGMOD Rec. (USA) vol.27, no.2 p.307-18

Publisher: ACM,

Publication Date: June 1998 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

SICI: 0163-5808(199806)27:2L.307:EHCU;1-0

Material Identity Number: A660-98003

Conference Title: 1998 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data

Conference Date: 1-4 June 1998 Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA

Language: English

Subfile: C

Copyright 1998, IEE

103

Abstract: challenge in indexing unstructured hypertext databases is to automatically extract meta-data that enables structured searching using topic taxonomies, circumvents keyword ambiguity and improves the quality of searching and profile-based routing and filtering. Therefore, an accurate classifier is an essential component of...

... documents having known topics. We experimented with pre-classified samples from Yahoo! and the US Patent Database . We have developed a text classifier that misclassifies only 13% of the documents in the Reuters benchmark; this is comparable to the best results ever obtained . Our new classifier misclassified 36% of the patents , indicating that classifying hypertext can be more difficult than classifying text. Naively using terms in...

...Descriptors: information retrieval ;

...Identifiers: structured searching ; ...

... search quality...

...US Patent Database ;

42/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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06212730 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-7250-010

Title: Revolution or evolution? The impact of the Internet , end user interfaces and new software on chemical and patent information

Author(s): Oppenheim, C.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Inf. Sci., Strathclyde Univ., Glasgow, UK

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 International Chemical Information Conference p.1-24

Editor(s): Collier, H.

Publisher: Infonortics, Calne, UK

Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: UK 159 pp.

Material Identity Number: XX96-00311

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 International Chemical Information Conference

Conference Date: 23-25 Oct. 1995 Conference Location: Nimes, France

Language: English

Subfile: C

Copyright 1996, IEE

Title: Revolution or evolution? The impact of the Internet , end user interfaces and new software on chemical and patent information

Abstract: Looks at the Internet and what it offers **searchers** of chemistry and patent literature. I comment on some of the developments I see happening, or would like to see happen. We are seeing a lot of exciting changes taking place, and a lot of research is going on into new methods of searching , retrieving , storing and displaying chemical and patent information. Old ways are being broken or amended, and many newcomers are experiencing the joys of electronic information for the first time. Is it revolution or evolution? I would call it evolution, but evolution at a...

...Descriptors: information retrieval systems...

... Internet ; ...

... online front-ends

Identifiers: Internet ; ...

... online searching ; ...

...information retrieval methods...

...information storage ;

42/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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05087477 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9203-7130-019

Title: The video revolution-or why the 1990s will be the decade of the image in the information industry

Author(s): Dixon, P.

Author Affiliation: Derwent Publications Ltd., London, UK

Journal: World Patent Information vol.13, no.4 p.187-92

Publication Date: Nov. 1991 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: WPAID2 ISSN: 0172-2190

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0172-2190/91/\$3.00+.00

Language: English

Subfile: C

Abstract: The 1970s and 1980s saw the rise and rapid development of online textual databases, particularly those covering science and technology. Online patents files are amongst the most used of these databases, and are now accessed worldwide by both patent specialists and researchers. However, most online databases covering intellectual property are based on an original document or publication which includes highly meaningful drawings, chemical structures or diagrams. The rapid advances in image handling and distribution technology, such as document image processing (DIP), image extraction, CD-ROM, WORM discs, erasable optical discs, high speed laser printing, and the delivery of...

...Descriptors: information retrieval systems...

...Identifiers: image extraction ;

42/3.R/18 (Item 18 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC  
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04424821 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89050322  
Title: DIALOGLINK and TRADEMARKSCAN -FEDERAL: pioneers in online images  
Author(s): Thompson, N.J.  
Author Affiliation: Limbach, Limbach & Sutton, San Francisco, CA, USA  
Journal: Online vol.13, no.3 p.15-26  
Publication Date: May 1989 Country of Publication: USA  
CODEN: ONLIDN ISSN: 0146-5422  
Language: English  
Subfile: C

Title: DIALOGLINK and TRADEMARKSCAN -FEDERAL: pioneers in online images  
Abstract: DIALOG and Thomson & Thomson teamed up to produce one of the first commercial online databases containing both text and images. Thomson & Thomson, a trademark and copyright research firm, added trademark designs to its text file, TRADEMARKSCAN-FEDERAL. Simultaneously, DIALOG developed DIALOGLINK, version 1.20, a powerful and easy-to-use software to receive and display images online from mainframe computers. The author evaluates TRADEMARKSCAN image retrieval using DIALOGLINK 1.20 communications software. She discusses TRADEMARKSCAN 's composition, retrieval methods, file size, downloading and printing time and costs, and database applications. She also discusses software requirements and functions that are relevant to image retrieval. Suggestions for improvements to TRADEMARKSCAN and DIALOGLINK are also given.

...Descriptors: information retrieval systems...  
...Identifiers: online images...  
...commercial online databases...  
...copyright research firm...  
... TRADEMARKSCAN image retrieval ; ...  
... retrieval methods

42/3, R/33 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
(c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc. All rts. reserv.

06795993 E.I. No: EIP04158105131

Title: Synergetic Neural Network Approach for Content-Based Retrieval of Trademarks

Author: Zhao, Arlene T.; Ip, Horace H.S.; Qi, F.H.

Corporate Source: Image Computing Group Department of Computer Science  
City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth Joint Conference on  
Information Sciences, JCIS 2000

Conference Location: Atlantic City, NJ, United States Conference Date:  
20000227-20000303

E.I. Conference No.: 62540

Source: Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Information Sciences v 5 n  
2 2000.

Publication Year: 2000

ISBN: 0964345692

Language: English

Title: Synergetic Neural Network Approach for Content-Based Retrieval of Trademarks

Abstract: A application of synergetic neural network (SNN) for content based retrieval was developed that are robust against noise, partial occlusions and is capable of producing fast response to input queries . The SNN is a top-down self-organizing system, which incorporates many of the basic concepts of synergetics. The system enables to support affine invariant of input queries which are a partial version of the stored patterns. It was observed that the number of visual keywords do not increase even when new trademark images were added to the database .  
(Edited abstract) 11 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Content based retrieval ; Neural networks; Computer architecture; Feature extraction ; Approximation theory; Education; Adaptive algorithms; Parameter estimation; Fourier transforms ; Standards

42/3,K/44 (Item 1 from file: 94)  
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus  
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04296089 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 99A1037939 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E  
Strategy for information on patents in the era of networks  
MUTO AKIRA (1)  
(1) Nippon Technical Service Co.,Ltd.  
Joho Kanri(Journal of Information Processing and Management), 1999,  
VOL.42,NO.9, PAGE.729-745, TBL.6  
JOURNAL NUMBER: F0392AAX ISSN NO: 0021-7298  
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 347.77+608  
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper  
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

Strategy for information on patents in the era of networks  
ABSTRACT: Taking a general view of an environmental change in a  
distribution of information on patents that simplified access to such  
information is provided because more data comes from sources and  
programs of software for retrieval are improved, it indeed seems to  
us that today is brought in the era of which anyone can obtain  
desirable information on patents. On the other hand, taking into  
consideration of a peculiar feature of the information on patents  
that error for retrieval is not permitted, the environmental change  
further provides difficulty of the access that is caused by a lot of  
obtainable information, and a variety of media sources. From the  
points discussed above, it will be understood...

...end users. That is, the information necessary for users is not found by  
users, but a third party selects and customizes the information to be  
delivered to the users. In this case, if...

...to external sources has to be carried out, while a serious view of core  
competence is taken by companies themselves. (author abst.)

...DESCRIPTORS: patent search ; ...

...information retrieval ; ...

...internet

...BROADER DESCRIPTORS: retrieval ; ...

...computer network ; ...

...communication network ; ...

...information network ; ...

... network

42/3, K/66 (Item 9 from file: 256)  
DIALOG(R) File 256:TecInfoSource  
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00115102 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Intellectual Property Asset Management (IPAM) (748871);  
SmartPatent WorkBench (679976); MatrixOne Collaborative Product  
Development (712418)

TITLE: Intellectual assets--a price on (what's in) your head

AUTHOR: Bolita, Dan

SOURCE: KM World, v8 n2 p24(2) Feb 1999

ISSN: 1060-894X

HOMEPAGE: <http://www.KMworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

103

REVISION DATE: 20031130

...including intellectual assets, whose value over the last seven years has increased seven-fold. The first step in putting a numeric value on an organization's intellectual property is the process of making the asset as tangible as possible. Ideas, processes, concepts/business intelligence, CAD drawings, database entries, procedure manuals, and patents can be converted to archived documents, so organizations can better measure the value of intellectual assets and include them as tangible assets. IPAM is a patent management and product data tool with a collection of analysis tools and databases for organization and analysis of intellectual assets. SmartPatent Workbench is a desktop client package that allows customers to see, print, search, organize, and analyze patent documents. Dow Chemical, a user of IPAM, says quantification of intellectual assets can lead to...

DESCRIPTORS: Engineering Documentation; Patents ; Record Management;  
Research & Development

Set	Items	Description
S1	1701624	INTELLECTUAL() PROPERTY? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S2	998	TRADE() DRESS? OR DESIGN() RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY() INFORMATION?
S3	0	LEGALLY() PROTECTABLE() KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE() RESEARCH() PROPERTY
S4	219476	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITOR? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S5	610309	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S6	65259	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD() WIDE() WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S7	91895	WEBSITE? OR WEB() SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB() PAGE? OR WEB() ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S8	318662	HOME PAGE? OR HOME() PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT() PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML() FILE?
S9	31022	S1:S3(10N)S4:S8
S10	28367	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S11	26058	REQUEST? OR DATA() MINE? OR DATA() MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATA MINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S12	12078	INTERROGAT? OR WEB CRAWL? OR WEB() CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META() CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S13	2317	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S14	28865	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S15	19756	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCRU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S16	28622	PULL() DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S17	21330	CONVERT OR CONVERTS OR CONVERTING OR CONVERSION? OR TRANSFORM? OR ALTER??? OR REFORMAT? OR EXTRACT?
S18	29339	MODIF? OR REVIS??? OR TRANSLAT? OR REMODEL? OR ADAPT? OR CHANGE OR CHANGE? ? OR CHANGING? OR COLLAT?
S19	29833	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR 1 <sup>ST</sup> FF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S20	29767	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S21	24715	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPLE? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S22	5875	IC=G06F?
S23	2335	(S9 OR S13) (5N) S10:S12
S24	1920	S23 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (10N) (S1:S8)
S25	1819	S24 AND (S17:S18 AND S19:S21) (10N) S1:S8
S26	1582	S25 AND S17:S18(10N) (S1:S3 OR S14:S16)
S27	483	S26 AND S22
S28	62	S23:S27 AND S1:S3/TI
S29	1582	S25 AND S26
S30	1920	S24:S27 OR S29
S31	1814	S24 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S8
S32	1280	S31 AND S1:S3 (5N) S4:S8
S33	405	S32 AND S22
S34	1280	S32:S33
S35	365	S34 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S4 (5N) S5:S8
S36	243	S35 AND (S14:S16 AND S17:S18) (5N) S1:S3 (5N) S5:S8
S37	745	S27:S28 OR S33 OR S35:S36
S38	569	S37 AND S22
S39	13487	AD=2001:2005
S40	258	S38 NOT S39
S41	258	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)

Pat (f)  
files

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Dec W02  
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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051208,UT=20051201  
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

41/3,R/52 (Item 52 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01068801

Multilingual patent information search system  
Suchsystem fur mehrsprachige Patentinformation  
Systeme de recherche d'information brevet multilingue

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 940762 A2 990908 (Basic)  
EP 940762 A3 040102

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99102878 990303;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9850659 980303

DESIGNATED STATES: DE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/28

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 89

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9936	1824
SPEC A	(English)	9936	9312
Total word count - document A			11136
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11136

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30 ...

... G06F-017/28

...SPECIFICATION using the replaced second search expression, and  
when no result is obtained from the new database, the first  
transmission means transmits the replaced second search expression to  
the patent information search apparatus.

The above object can also be achieved by a patent information search  
apparatus according to claim 28, for searching a patent information  
database on the basis of an input search expression and outputting a  
search result, comprising:

replacement means for replacing an input first search expression with  
a second search expression for searching the patent information  
database, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of  
the search expression.

The above object...

...of claims 29 to 31.

In the above search apparatus or method, the patent information

database can be searched on the basis of information other than bibliographic information.

Other features and advantages of the...

...search apparatus 103;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart for explaining translation processing of the patent information search apparatus 103;

Fig. 8 is a view showing an example of a menu...

...synthesis result of an English abstract and drawings;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing another arrangement of a patent information search system according to the present invention;

Fig. 16A is a view showing the a patent information search system and apparatus, and a control method therefor of the present invention will...

...to an embodiment of the present invention. A client terminal 101 is connected to a patent information search apparatus 103 through a network 102 (e.g., the Internet). This client terminal 101 is a terminal emulator which receives a command from the information search apparatus 103 and displays it. The command has a...

...filed in, e.g., Japan, and searches various databases (115, 116, and 117) storing Japanese patent information and the like in response to a request from the client terminal 101. A...

...charge for fee claiming to the user of the patent information search apparatus 103.

A translation section 111 requests to translate information obtained upon searching the various databases (115, 116, and 117) into a predetermined language. A storage...

...the apparatus to a database server 113.

This patent information search apparatus 103 incorporates a translation engine or tool (not shown). The translation section 111 issues the request to this translation...

...communication line together with a text to be translated and receives the translation result.

The database server 113 comprises a CPU 118 for controlling the entire database server 113, a ROM 120 storing control programs and the like for controlling the database server 113, a RAM 119 used as, e.g., a work area in executing a...

...the like stored in the ROM 120, and the various databases (115, 116, and 117) storing Japanese patent information and the like.

The English abstract database 115 stores English abstracts corresponding to laid-open patent official gazettes as one of patent information. The full text search database 116 stores laid-open patent official gazettes (Japanese) and the like associated with patents filed in Japan.

The database 117 stores various tables such as a synonym table 1201, a word replacement table 1202...

...conversion table 1302, a free keyword table 1601, and an IPC replacement table 1602.

The database server 113 shown in Fig. 1 is independent of the patent

information search apparatus 103. However, the present invention is not limited to this. The arrangement and function of the database server 113 may be integrated with the patent information search apparatus 103.

According to the patent information search system of the present invention, a person...

...than Japanese can easily search for information related to patents filed in Japan from the database server 113 using a terminal device set abroad or a foreign-language terminal device in "Search" is used to search for patent information stored in the database (115, 116, or 117) on the basis of an arbitrary English word input by the user, and has a menu layout as shown in Fig. 9A. The "Expert Search" is used to search for patent information stored in the database (115, 116, or 117) after the search range is narrowed down to, e.g., search...

...to laid-open patent official gazettes as one of patent information. The full text search DB 116 stores laid-open patent official gazettes (Japanese) and the like associated with patents filed in Japan.

The English abstract DB 115 and full text search DB 116 are, e.g., relational databases and have table layouts as shown in Figs...

...example, not only databases associated with patents but also databases of utility models, designs, and trademarks can also be handled. The database language is not limited to Japanese.

Referring back to Fig. 2A to explain the control...

...returns the search result to the terminal 101.

The search result is received from the patent information search apparatus 103 (step S207). As shown in Fig. 10A, the received search result...

...searching the full text search DB 116 is selected in step S204, a laid-open patent official gazette corresponding to the clicked publication number 1002 can be obtained in a display...

...To switch the English abstract 1013 displayed on the monitor to a Japanese laid-open patent official gazette, the "CHANGE" button 1010 is clicked to display the laid-open patent official gazette 1014 corresponding to the displayed laid-open patent official gazette 1014 on the monitor.

The pieces of information obtained by searching the patent information search apparatus 103 include not only English information as shown in Fig. 10B but...

...translation engine incorporated in the patent information search apparatus 103) to translate the laid-open patent official gazette described in Japanese into a language that can be understood by the user ...search apparatus 103 to estimate the translation fee or order translation.

In addition, in the patent information search system of the present invention, when a foreign country has the priority right...

TO-ZAI-NAN-BOKU KOGYO in Japanese. However, search of patent databases based on this translated word is meaningless. In this embodiment, a search word is converted into another search word...

...the option for searching the full text search DB 116 is selected, a laid-open patent official gazette corresponding to the clicked publication number 1002 is transmitted to the client terminal...

...table 1102 is acquired from the full text search DB 116.

By looking up the conversion table 1302 shown in Fig. 13B, Japanese character strings representing the non-textual contents such...recognized character strings are replaced with corresponding English character strings by looking up a predetermined conversion table.

Next, the acquired English abstract 1401 and image data 1405 in which Japanese character strings representing the non...

...information search apparatus 103 calculates an estimate of the translation fee for a laid-open patent official gazette requested by the user in step S215 (Fig. 2B) (step S701). The calculated fee estimate is transmitted to the client terminal 101 (step S702). When a formal translation request is received from the user who had confirmed the fee estimate (step S704), the patent information search apparatus 103 requests a translation agency or the like to translate the laid-open patent official gazette designated by the user using, e.g., an e-mail.

That is, not the patent information search apparatus 103 but a translation agency well versed in various technical fields is charged with translation. With this arrangement, the load on the patent information search apparatus 103 can be reduced, and in addition, the translation accuracy increases as...

...patent information search apparatus 103, as described above.

#### (Modification of First Embodiment)

The above-described patent information search system of the first embodiment can be modified to an arrangement shown in Fig. 15. The same reference numerals as in Fig. 1...

...the relay server, so the search apparatus 103 or database server 113 need not be changed. Hence, the development cost for constructing the system of the present invention is minimized. In...

...thereof, when a user who cannot understand Japanese is to use a database storing Japanese patent information and the like, he/she can obtain desired information without being conscious of Japanese.

#### (Second Embodiment)

In the second embodiment, an example in which the patent information search system described in the first embodiment is applied to PATOLIS provided by Japan Patent Information Organization will be described. The arrangement and some processing operations of the patent information search system of the second embodiment are the same as in the first embodiment, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.

The PATOLIS is a commercial database in which information associated with patents filed in Japan and the like can be searched for. This PATOLIS is constituted such...as the number of laid-open patent official gazettes containing a character string can be obtained.

However, since technical terms which can be used for fee keyword search are determined in...

...patent system between countries cannot be solved by word translation. More specifically, in accessing a patent database in a certain country using another language, although the communication protocols for access can be matched, the patent formats cannot be...

...a search expression or keyword in the language of the country (Japanese)

having the corresponding patent database is created, no search errors occur.

As described above, according to the second embodiment, by applying the present invention to a commercial database such as the PATOLIS, even a user who cannot understand Japanese can easily use the commercial database such as the PATOLIS.

As described above, according to the first and second embodiments, when a user who cannot understand Japanese wants to use a database storing Japanese patent information and the like, he/she can obtain desired information without being conscious of Japanese. The present invention can also be applied to various database search systems.

(Other Modifications )

In the above embodiments of the present invention, a case wherein a user whose native language is English uses the database storing Japanese patent information and the like has been described. However, the present invention is not limited to...

...a case wherein a user whose native language is French uses a database storing German patent information and the like. In this case, a user interface such as a menu window...

...present invention is preferably performed in the information search apparatus 103 of the first or second embodiment from the viewpoint of preventing the influence to the database server 113. However, the search expression replacement function may be imparted to the database server...

...present invention can be applied to a search apparatus which is not connected to a network and, more specifically, a patent information search system in which the terminal 101, search apparatus 103, and database 113 are integrated. In...his/her personal computer or workstation.

In the above embodiments, a case wherein the Japanese patent database (PATOLIS) is set in Japan, and a user who is not proficient in Japanese accesses...

...only the Japanese PATOLIS system. When the present invention is to be applied to a patent database in a language other than Japanese (e.g., the U.S. LEXPAT), the language used for the patent database and the user language must be taken into consideration. For example, the present invention can be applied to a case wherein a user whose native language is not English accesses an patent database X (this database X is set in a country A) which uses English in the country A or...

...line.

As a further modification of the modification (Fig. 15) of the first embodiment, a database constructing function is imparted to the relay apparatus. In this case, the relay apparatus sends...

...apparatus searches the internal database first. Only when no result is obtained by searching the database , the relay apparatus sends the search request to the database 113.

The network applied to...

...the various embodiments as set forth discloses a computer program storage medium used for the patent information search system, method

and apparatus. The medium is defined in the following items (1) to (3):

(1) A storage medium which stores a program for controlling a patent information search system having a patent information search apparatus for searching a patent information database on the basis of an input search expression and a patent information processing apparatus connected to said patent information search apparatus through a network, characterized by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second search expression for searching the patent information database, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

a program code for transmitting the replaced second search expression to said patent information search apparatus;

a program code for searching the patent information database on the basis of the received second search expression; and

a program code for transmitting a search result to said patent information processing apparatus.

(2) A storage medium which stores a program for patent information search for searching a predetermined patent information database on the basis of an input search expression and outputting a search result, characterized by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second search expression for searching the patent information database, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

(3) A storage...

...by comprising:

a program code for replacing an input first search expression with a second search expression for searching the patent information database, on the basis of bibliographic information search contents of the search expression;

a program code...

...database through the network; and

a program code for receiving a search result by the patent information database and outputting the search result.

41/3,K/55 (Item 55 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00953912

Method and apparatus for searching for files and for utilizing the found files

Verfahren und Gerat, um Dateien zu suchen und die gefundenen Dateien zu benutzen

Procede et dispositif pour chercher des fichiers et utiliser les fichiers trouves

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AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 864989 A2 980916 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98104182 980309;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9756059 970311

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU;  
MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 192

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text Language Update Word Count

CLAIMS A (English) 9838 2257

SPEC A (English) 9838 3642

Total word count - document A 5899

Total word count - document B 0

Total word count - documents A + B 5899

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...ABSTRACT search and display files based on the user's operations of the terminals, a file database for accumulating the accessible files either within or outside of the information terminals, and a key object

...

...display window in order to search for other related files, wherein the above key object extracting means searches for and retrieves, from the above file database, files containing a key object group extracted from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...

...SPECIFICATION And various independent technologies have also been developed to provide search utilities for resources over networks . However, conventional search tools and interfaces necessitates "search

key extraction ", "selection of search field", "input using search protocol based on search logic", among others, as...

...an object as operable (or active) exist as well. Due to the advancement of large capacity recording apparatuses and the advancement and wide popularization of networking , we are simply overflowing with large amounts of files. Consequently, the need to apply these...

...lessening the burden from the information search operations, there is the invention of the Japanese Patent Application, First Publication, No. Hei 5-307570 "File Management Apparatus". This particular claimed invention has the characteristic...

...and the usage thereof, and to perform the search-specific operations every time..

The Japanese Patent Application, First Publication, No. Hei 5-81328 "Automatic Key Word Input System" is claimed to reduce the...

...of the claimed invention misleadingly implies.

The claimed invention relating to the automatic key word extraction represented by the Japanese Patent Application, First Publication, No. Hei 7-230468 "Automatic Key Word Extraction and Method Therefor" proposes an improved method of extracting the most appropriate key word from...

...automatic searches including this invention.

As a method of automatically generating a search format for retrieving files stored in a file database , there is the Japanese Patent Application, First Publication, No. Hei 5-189492 "Apparatus for Automatic Generation of Search Format". However, this apparatus...

...search and display files based on the user's operations of the terminals;

    a file database for accumulating the accessible files; and  
    a key object extracting means for extracting key objects from a portion of or from the entire information displayed in the above...

...display window in order to search for other related files,

    wherein the above key object extracting means searches for and retrieves, from the above file database , files containing a key object group extracted from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...

...search for other related files;

    a step for searching for and retrieving, from a file database for accumulating the accessible files, files containing a key object group extracted from the above information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity...representing the picture element distribution if the key objects are bitmaps.

    When the key object extracting means 10 retrieves a file from the file database 20, the determination of the degree of similarity of the key objects sent to the...

...procedure illustrated in Fig. 3. With respect to a single file retrieved from the file database 20, the key object extracting means 10 first performs the determination of the category of the inputted object at process S2-1. The...user may refer to the file access histories of other

users who share the file database or even freely take advantage of the accessed information. Moreover, by simultaneously displaying multistaged search results such as a...

...CLAIMS search and display files based on said user's operations of the terminals;  
a file database for accumulating accessible files; and  
a key object extracting means for extracting key objects from at least a portion of the information displayed in said information input and display window in order to search for related files,

wherein said key object extracting means searches for and retrieves, from said file database, files containing said key object group extracted from said information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity greater...

...search for other related files;  
a step for searching for and retrieving, from a file database for accumulating the accessible files, files containing a key object group extracted from said information input and display window and a key object group possessing similarity greater...

41/3, R/222 (Item 222 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT  
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00482065

A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND MEDIUM FOR RETRIEVING, ORGANISING, AND UTILIZING  
NETWORKED DATA

SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET SUPPORT POUR EXTRAIRE, ORGANISER ET UTILISER DES  
DONNEES SUR RESEAU

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

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MANKOFSKY Alan,

KARANDIKAR Harshavardhan M,

WARREN Gary,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9913417 A1 19990318

Application: WO 98US18540 19980908 (PCT/WO US9818540)

Priority Application: US 97925337 19970908; US 98120182 19980722

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

JP AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9150

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

English Abstract

...Through retrieving compliant HTML pages, a search engine forwards  
retrieved pages to an object oriented database which sorts received  
information by the information's internal organization structure. By  
searching the information as stored in...

Detailed Description

A SYSTEM, METHOD, AND MEDIUM FOR RETRIEVING, ORGANISING, AND UTILIZING  
NETWORKED DATA The following description includes some copyrighted  
material. While Applicants do not object to the copying of this  
specification for patent related...

...present invention.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I . Technical Overview

The present invention relates to a networked, information gathering  
and delivery system. More specifically, the present invention relates to  
a network based (intranet-based...) categorized information is hereinafter  
referred to as a "portal" as the portal acts as a primary interface to  
the organized information residing on the network of computers. When a  
portal is located on a user's local site, the user...

...Also, for simplicity, the network of computers is referred to as the Web  
or the Internet. However, it is understood that any networked group

of computers storing organized information is included within the scope of the invention.

The various users of...resources available to the players involved. Portal 201 includes a Web site server 202, an online page generator 204 (also known as a protocol translator ), a searching system 205 (referred to herein as a Web  
9

Crawler), search engines 203...qualifiers, the system attempts to find the desired rectifier with the most important values satisfied first .

The web site server 202 converts the received results from search engine 203 into HTML and forwards or "serves" the created page to...

...lacks the capability or desire to support organized pages locally) retrieves pages 307 into an Internet browser (software running on user 304's computer which translates HTML pages and displays the pages on user 304's display) .

Pages 307 include at ontologies. These ontologies are translated into an HTNE form and sent to user 304's Internet Browser 305 as template pages 307. User 304 next populates the received template pages 307...

...populated template pages 306, then user 304 forwards the populated template pages 306 as formatted web pages 308 to ISP 303 for storage . Next, web crawler 3 10 scans ISP for complying pages 308 and retrieves them as...105 which has the capability to publish its own protocolcompliant pages. The supplier 105's site includes a desktop framework 401, an Internet browser 305, protocol translator 402, web server 403, legacy applications 405, and legacy databases 406. An operator at desktop...

...resulting page 404 may be transferred to web server 403 for posting. On request, the compiled pages 404 may be transferred to other sites (for example, users' portals 102) as pages 410. Alternately, the protocol translator may map data...may act like server 403 in Figure 4. To this end, legacy applications 507, protocol translator 505, legacy database 506 may function similarly to that of the corresponding elements in Figure 4.

Tool suite...tracking component 608 are a reverse index database (RIDB) 61 1 and an object oriented database (OODB) 6 1 0. Crawler 609 may receive pages from a number of sources including a supplier's web site 601, a sector portal web site 616 (publishing pages and/or ontologies 634), or a private project web site 606. Crawler 609 parses the received pages into character strings and stores the strings in RIDB 611 where RIDB 611 indicates...

...ontology tracking component may store the found protocol data in OODB 6 1 0. In storing the found protocol data in OODB 6 1 0, ontology tracking component 608 may control the OODB 610 to store the...or elemental in nature as that it is combined with other information stored in the OODB (other atoms I 0 or elements, collectively "items") and provided to a user. The user requests the items from portal 607 and receives data 625. Project knowledge base manager 604 receives data 625 and stores the data in database 605. Here, the received data 625 may be cataloged according to current projects a user is working. Also, the database 605 may also contain catalogs of items. For example, a user may want to build a device that requires a first component and a second

component. The user searches via a search query (Boolean, hierarchical, parametric...).

...base manager may store the information relating to items A and B together in a first catalog in database 605 and items C and D together in a second catalog in database 605. Accordingly, when the user needs to evaluate or try a different item (part, process...use in the creation of end items; while at least one goal of the project database is to store the created end items (products or processes) as they evolve.

Once a user completes an...

...616) and for information (627) from internal information providers (606).

- 2) the portal stores the received information;
- 3) the portal dynamically creates web pages for a user based on the stored information; and,
- 4) provides links to the additional...

...tools may autonomously access the information stored in the portal 607 or stored in supplier web sites 601 to compile and assist users in defining end items..

#### Claim

1 A system for organizing information comprising:  
a data source storing data including organizational terms;  
a network connected to said data source;  
a portal connected to said network for retrieving the data...

...2 1

. The system according to claim 8, wherein said organizational manager dynamically organizes said data based an ontology developed from the received organizational terms. II. The system according to claim 1, wherein the organizational terms include at...

...descriptor includes a method identifier.

15 A system for organizing information comprising:  
a data source storing data including organizational terms;  
a network connected to said data source;  
a portal connected to said network for retrieving the data...

...video display.

22

. The system according to claim 16, wherein said portal further comprises: an extraction device for extracting the categorized data from said storage device.

21 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further comprises: an extraction device for extracting the categorized data from a storage device, wherein said extraction device extracts the categorized data based on Boolean search criteria.

22 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further

comprises: an extraction device for extracting the categorized data from a storage device, wherein said extraction device extracts the categorized data based on hierarchical search criteria.

23 The system according to claim 15, wherein said portal further comprises: an extraction device for extracting the categorized data from a storage device, wherein said extraction device extracts the categorized data based on parametric search criteria. 5 24. The system according to claim 20, wherein said storage...

...of class, method, and attribute criteria.

25 The system according to claim 20, wherein said storage device receives said data from a reverse index database .

26 The system according to claim 20, further comprising: an organizational manager for organizing said data based on a previously stored ontology of the organizational terms for storage in said storage device.

27 The system according to claim 20, further comprising: an organizational manager for dynamically organizing said data based on an ontology developed from the received organizational terms.

23

. The system according to claim 15, wherein the organizational terms include at...

...according to claim 32, wherein said categorizing step further includes the step of organizing the received data based on the organizational terms.

36 The method according to claim 35, wherein said organizing step...

...terms.

37 The method according to claim 35, wherein said organizing step dynamically organizes said data based on an ontology developed from the received organizational terms.

38 The method according to claim 33, wherein the organizational terms include at...a storage device.

25

. The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of extracting the categorized data from said storage device.

45 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of extracting the categorized data from said storage device based on Boolean search criteria.

46 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of extracting the categorized data from said storage device based on hierarchical search criteria.

47 The method according to claim 43, further comprising the step of extracting the categorized data from said storage device based on parametric search criteria.

48 The method according to claim 43, wherein said...

...of class, method, and attribute criteria.

49 The method according to claim 44, wherein said storing step receives said data from a reverse index database .

50 The method according to claim 44, further comprising the step of organizing said data based on a previously stored ontology of the organizational terms for storage in said storage device.

51 The method according to claim 44, further comprising the step of dynamically organizing said data based an ontology developed from the received organizational terms.

52 The method according to claim 42, wherein the organizational terms include at...

41/3,K/244 (Item 244 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00322091 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR RETRIEVING SECURE INFORMATION FROM MASS STORAGE  
MEDIA

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D' EXTRACTION D'INFORMATION SECURISEE D'UNE MEMOIRE DE  
GRANDE CAPACITE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

INFOSAFE SYSTEMS INC,

Inventor(s):

SOKOL Christopher,

NAGEL Robert,

LIPSCOMB Thomas H,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9604599 A1 19960215

Application: WO 95US1738 19950209 (PCT/WO US9501738)

Priority Application: US 94286680 19940805

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT  
UA UG UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT  
SE BF BJ CF CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5135

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D' EXTRACTION D'INFORMATION SECURISEE D'UNE MEMOIRE DE  
GRANDE CAPACITE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

International Patent Class: G06F-12:14

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... case, CD-ROMs have been used to export  
databases to multiple users so that information storage and  
retrieval takes place at the user site,  
In the U.S. Patent No, 5,010,571 to Ron Katzenelson and  
the U.S. Patents Nos, 4,827 provide a method and apparatus for retrieving  
secure  
information from a mass storage medium at a user site which  
is not susceptible to attack or compromise by a user.

It is a further...

...of the present invention to  
provide a system for retrieving secure information from a  
mass storage medium at a user site which does not require a  
reconfiguration of a personal computer at the user site,  
These...on the computer screen, print out a hard copy  
and/or transmit a copy by LAN or modem to another  
In accordance with the SCSI standard, the SCSI bus  
extends up to twenty-six feet...

Set	Items	Description
S1	511932	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S2	328097	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S3	117894	INTERROGAT? OR WEBCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S4	2421915	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK?
S5	112	TRADE()DRESS? OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR PROPRIETARY()INFORMATION?
S6	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S7	2390989	JAPIO OR JPO OR EPO OR USPTO OR WIPO
S8	201952	DATABASE OR DATABANK OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK? OR FILE? OR REPOSITORY? OR WAREHOUSE?) OR DB OR RDB OR OODB OR ODBC OR DBMS
S9	664699	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S10	15317	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S11	54981	WEBSITE? OR WEB()SITE? OR WEBPAGE? OR WEB()PAGE? OR WEB()ADDRESS? OR URL?? OR URI??
S12	183921	HOMEPAGE? OR HOME()PAGE? OR FRONTPAGE? OR FRONT()PAGE? OR SITE? OR HTML()FILE?
S13	5710375	STORE OR STORING OR MEMORY OR ACCUMULAT? OR RECEIV? OR ACCEPT? OR ACQUIR? OR OBTAIN? OR CULL? OR CACHE?
S14	782289	STOCK? OR COLLECT? OR GATHER? OR GLEAN? OR AMASS??? OR ACCRU? OR AGGREGAT? OR COMPIL? OR SIFT? OR CACHING
S15	3366691	PULL()DOWN? OR TAKE? OR STORAGE? OR TAKING? OR DERIV? OR PROCUR??? OR GET? OR TAP? ? OR CAPACIT?
S16	3851468	FIRST? OR 1ST OR PRIMARY OR INITIAL? OR ORIGINAL? OR LEADOFF? OR MAIN OR CHIEF OR INTRODUCTORY?
S17	3959721	SECOND? OR 2ND OR DOUBL? OR TWIN? OR EXTRA? OR DUPLICAT? OR ANOTHER OR SUBSIDIAR? OR AUXILIAR?
S18	1000387	THREE? OR TRIO? OR TRIUNE? OR TRIAD? OR TRIPL? OR TERTIAR? OR THIRD OR 3RD
S19	1269047	IC=G06F?
S20	965071	MC=T01?
S21	2588	S1:S3 AND S4:S7(10N)S8
S22	83	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S11:S12
S23	19	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S4:S7(10N)S11:S12
S24	83	S21 AND S13:S15(10N)S16:S18(10N)S4:S7 AND S8
S25	81	S22 AND S19:S20
S26	78	S24 AND S19:S20
S27	52	S25 AND S9:S10
S28	23	S26 AND S9:S10
S29	6849	S1:S3 AND S4:S6(10N)S8:S12
S30	929	S29 AND S1:S3(5N)S4
S31	50	S30 AND S22:S28
S32	171	S31 OR S22:S28
S33	171	S31:S32
S34	846529	PR=2001:2005
S35	161	S33 NOT S34
S36	161	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jul (Updated 051102)		
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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200580		
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36/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012465946 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-272054/199923

XRPX Acc No: N99-203619

Automatic patent-extracting production system - has patent extract storing unit that extracts predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary, drawing data to automatically generate a patent extract, and registers extract into patent database

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11085799	A	19990330	JP 97257601	A	19970905	199923 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97257601 A 19970905

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

JP 11085799 A 4 G06F-017/30

... has patent extract storing unit that extracts predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary, drawing data to automatically generate a patent extract, and registers extract into patent database

...Abstract (Basic): NOVELTY - A patent extract storing unit (103) extracts predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary, drawing data to automatically generate a patent extract. The patent extract is then registered into the patent database. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A patent document storing unit (102) classifies every documented application, detailed statements, detailed summary, and detailed drawing of the patent document input into a terminal equipment, and stores the data into a patent database (104)  
...

...ADVANTAGE - Reduces processing burden. Reduces time required for loading and observing search document since amount of documents that needs to be confirmed are reduced. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the structural diagram of the automatic patent - extracting production system. (102) Patent document storing unit; (103) Patent extract storing unit; (104) Patent database .

...Title Terms: DATABASE

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B4P

36/3,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014103510 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-587724/200166

Method and system for constructing patent map  
Patent Assignee: DAEWOO ELECTRONICS CO LTD (DAEW-N)

Inventor: HA C I; LEE S H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2001037609	A	20010515	KR 9945238	A	19991019	200166 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 9945238 A 19991019

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2001037609	A		1	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic):

... construction method and a system thereof are provided to process raw data obtained in a patent information retrieval system, and to output various types of patent maps on a computer monitor or to...

... The method comprises steps of downloading a text file resulted from a search operation on a specific subject in a patent information retrieval system(S700), generating a project data file constructed from the text file and storing the project data file at a storage device(S712, S714), generating a memo data file with a level, erase or specific memo on individual patent data of the project data file (S715), generating analysis data file including analysis methods, classifications, and charts and storing the analysis data file at a storage device(S718), classifying the patent source data by the classification and analyzing the patent source data by the analysis method, extracting the analysis data file and the memo data file, selectively reading the patent data of the project data file, and displaying the corresponding patent map on the monitor...

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J

36/3,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011036150 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1997-014074/199702

Related WPI Acc No: 2005-076241

XRPX Acc No: N97-012246

Data copyright management system using key distribution for transfer to secondary user - has key control centre and uses primary copyright label and primary use permit key, latter including first encryption key for primary data, second encryption key for editing data and third key for secondary use

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI CORP (MITS ) ; MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITO )

Inventor: OKAZAKI S; SAITO M

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 011

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 746126	A2	19961204	EP 96108354	A	19960524	199702	B
AU 9654564	A	19961212	AU 9654564	A	19960528	199707	
JP 8329011	A	19961213	JP 95136808	A	19950602	199709	
US 5848158	A	19981208	US 96663463	A	19960603	199905	
AU 699633	B	19981210	AU 9654564	A	19960528	199910	
US 6081794	A	20000627	US 96663463	A	19960603	200036	
			US 98206455	A	19981207		
SG 83083	A1	20010918	SG 969940	A	19960601	200161	
US 6343283	B1	20020129	US 96663463	A	19960603	200210	
			US 98206455	A	19981207		
			US 2000527251	A	20000317		
JP 2004348756	A	20041209	JP 95136808	A	19950602	200481	
			JP 2004190361	A	20040628		
EP 746126	B1	20041222	EP 96108354	A	19960524	200501	
			EP 200424609	A	19960524		
DE 69634058	E	20050127	DE 96634058	A	19960524	200510	
			EP 96108354	A	19960524		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 95136808 A 19950602; JP 2004190361 A 20040628

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lat	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 746126	A2	E	14	H04L-009/08	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
AU 9654564	A			G09C-001/00	
JP 8329011	A		10	G06F-015/00	
US 5848158	A			H04L-009/08	
AU 699633	B			G09C-001/00	Previous Publ. patent AU 9654564
US 6081794	A			G06F-017/60	Cont of application US 96663463
					Cont of patent US 5848158
SG 83083	A1			G06F-001/00	Cont of application US 96663463
US 6343283	B1			G06F-017/60	Cont of application US 98206455
					Cont of patent US 5848158
					Cont of patent US 6081794
JP 2004348756	A		17	G06F-012/14	Div ex application JP 95136808
EP 746126	B1	E		H04L-009/08	Related to application EP 200424609
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB					
DE 69634058	E			H04L-009/08	Based on patent EP 746126

...Abstract (Basic): The data copyright management system has a database and a key control centre for managing copyright in the event that a

primary user edits a copyrighted primary data. The latter is...

...centre sends the primary use permit key to the primary user upon receipt of a request for distribution of the primary key from the primary user who requires use of the data. The primary user decrypts the copyrighted primary data to plain-text using the received primary use key for primary utilisation of the data...

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-001/00 ...

... G06F-012/14 ...

... G06F-015/00 ...

... G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00 ...

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J20B2A ...

36/3,K/149 (Item 149 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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06614431 \*\*Image available\*\*

SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR BROWSER-BASED NETWORK ADMINISTRATION

PUB. NO.: 2000-200239 [JP 2000200239 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 18, 2000 (20000718)  
INVENTOR(s): CERCERANO CHRISTOPHER JOHN  
BARNARD JOHN DICKSON  
WILSON JR RICHARD ALEXANDER  
GIBSON DONALD PARKE  
APPLICANT(s): CANON INC  
APPL. NO.: 11-301126 [JP 99301126]  
FILED: October 22, 1999 (19991022)  
PRIORITY: 176332 [US 98176332], US (United States of America), October 22, 1998 (19981022)

SYSTEM, DEVICE, AND METHOD FOR BROWSER-BASED NETWORK ADMINISTRATION

INTL CLASS: G06F-013/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To shorten the network administration time by updating the configuration of a target device according to configuration data.

SOLUTION: A hypertext transfer protocol(HTTP) server receives a URL-encoded request from a browser 83 and processes it. A URL in it specifies one CGI script...

... execute the CGI script so as to dynamically generate a response to the URL-encoded request. The response sent to the browser 83 visually presents the status and configuration of the target device. The CGI script specified by the URL-encoded request is executed so as to update the status and configuration of the target device and then the HTTP server 103 changes entries of the status and configuration in a data base 105 regarding the device.

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36/3,K/153 (Item 153 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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06527232 \*\*Image available\*\*  
LITERATURE RETRIEVAL METHOD AND ITS SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2000-112953 [JP 2000112953 A]  
PUBLISHED: April 21, 2000 (20000421)  
INVENTOR(s): SHIBATA HIROTAKA  
KOMATA KIICHI  
TARUISHI JUN  
NAKAMURA HIDEHIKO  
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU KIDEN LTD  
APPL. NO.: 10-278389 [JP 98278389]  
FILED: September 30, 1998 (19980930)

LITERATURE RETRIEVAL METHOD AND ITS SYSTEM

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve a reproduction rate while the precision of retrieval is highly maintained.

SOLUTION: A computer 1 reads patent literature (primary information) from a data base 3, extracts secondary information on a bibliographical item and an index word and stores them in an auxiliary storage device 7. A user inputs a retrieval expression by using a keyboard 4 and a pointing device 5 while he views a...

... the coappearance of the index word is regulated by an OR approximate operator in the retrieval expression, the computer 1 refers the inputted index word with the index word extracted from...

36/3, K/155 (Item 155 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347: JAPIO  
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06341266 \*\*Image available\*\*

INTERNET DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL ENGINE AND CONTROL METHOD THEREOF

PUB. NO.: 11-282870 [JP 11282870 A]  
PUBLISHED: October 15, 1999 (19991015)  
INVENTOR(s): KIKUCHI SHINJI  
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP  
APPL. NO.: 10-087035 [JP 9887035]  
FILED: March 31, 1998 (19980331)

INTERNET DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL ENGINE AND CONTROL METHOD THEREOF

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

... between different types of databases is realized while reducing the concentration of access frequency, since URL information is acquired by registering data in plural types of DBMS 10h based on the vocabulary to be included in Internet document collected by a retrieval robot 10a and simultaneously extracting the registered data from the DBMS 10h as corresponding type according to an inquiry character string.

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DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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06290694 \*\*Image available\*\*  
INFORMATION RETRIEVING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 11-232286 [JP 11232286 A]  
PUBLISHED: August 27, 1999 (19990827)  
INVENTOR(s): SHINODA TAKASHI  
MOCHIDA AKIHIRO  
KATO TSUTOMU  
KIKUTA ATSUSHI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD  
APPL. NO.: 10-029623 [JP 9829623]  
FILED: February 12, 1998 (19980212)

INFORMATION RETRIEVING SYSTEM

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To retrieve a Web page with the same mark without retrieving a key word nor generating a link directory when the Web page is retrieved.

SOLUTION: A mark ID etc., is implanted in a specified mark image by responding a mark request from a WWW (world wide web) server 102, information on the Web page corresponding to the mark ID is registered in ...

... server 103. The mark is attached to the created Web page and registered in a Web page DB 3021 by the server 102. The Web page is acquired from the server 102, the information implanted in the mark is read and a request for retrieval by the mark is issued to the server 103 by a client terminal 101. Information...

...to the specified mark ID is transmitted to the terminal 101 by referring to the DB 2021, by the server 103.

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36/3,K/158 (Item 158 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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06124539 \*\*Image available\*\*

DATA DERIVATION DEVICE/METHOD AND STORAGE MEDIUM STORING DATA DERIVATION  
PROGRAM

PUB. NO.: 11-066076 [JP 11066076 A]  
PUBLISHED: March 09, 1999 (19990309)  
INVENTOR(s): OKU MASAHIRO  
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT>  
APPL. NO.: 09-222367 [JP 97222367]  
FILED: August 19, 1997 (19970819)

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

...means deriving data record in accordance with a derivation rule obtained  
in a derivation rule retrieval means.

SOLUTION: A data read means 10 receives a data derivation command and reads  
one data record from a database 60. The data record which is read is sent  
to the derivation rule retrieval means 20. The derivation rule retrieval  
means 20 retrieves a derivation rule group 50 in accordance with the  
content of the sent data record...

...record which is read by the data read means 10 are sent to the data  
derivation means 30 from the derivation rule retrieval means 20. The  
data retrieval means 30 generates the derived data record from the  
original data record in accordance with the description of the obtained  
derivation rule and sends the generated derivation data record to a  
data - base write means 40.

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36/3,K/159 (Item 159 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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05622479 \*\*Image available\*\*  
METHOD FOR SEGMENTING INFORMATION TO BE CHANGED

PUB. NO.: 09-237279 [JP 9237279 A]  
PUBLISHED: September 09, 1997 (19970909)  
INVENTOR(s): MORIYA HIROYUKI  
KANEDA TAKASHI  
AOKI MASATO  
SHIMOGAKI HIROYUKI

APPLICANT(s): KYODO PRINTING CO LTD [358920] (A Japanese Company or  
Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 08-071256 [JP 9671256]  
FILED: March 01, 1996 (19960301)

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/27 ; G06F-017/24 ; G06F-017/21 ; G06F-019/00 ;  
G06T-011/60

#### ABSTRACT

...in accordance with the secular change of the PI. Then PI to be published is retrieved by referring to the reference data and history data corresponding to the retrieved PI are referred to. Then PI having history changed after the preceding segmentation time is extracted while determining edition processing. For instance, a patent information edition file 40 storing , a patent data base 10 and preceding edition contents related to patent information is included in the storage means.

36/3,K/160 (Item 160 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO  
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05513599 \*\*Image available\*\*

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EXTRACTING KEYWORD DATA OF PATENT DATABASE

PUB. NO.: 09-128399 [JP 9128399 A]  
PUBLISHED: May 16, 1997 (19970516)  
INVENTOR(s): ARAI KIMIO  
APPLICANT(s): TECHNO RES KK [000000] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),  
JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 07-309952 [JP 95309952]  
FILED: November 02, 1995 (19951102)

METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EXTRACTING KEYWORD DATA OF PATENT DATABASE

INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

...BE SOLVED: To accurately grasp the gist of an invention and to improve the keyword retrieval efficiency by mechanically extracting keyword data as it is from the range, etc., of a...

...of Japanese syllabary), signs and Roman letters, etc., is extracted from the document information of patent application such as the range, etc., of the patent demand which is stored in the external storage means 3 and second keyword data consisting of the character strings of HIRAKANA(cursive form of Japanese syllabary) is extracted. Then, third keyword data consisting of specified KANJI is obtained in a non-extraction state.

Set	Items	Description
S1	73314	AU=(KIM J? OR KIM, J?)
S2	5493	AU=(YOON J? OR YOON, J?)
S3	3503	AU=(YOON Y? OR YOON, Y?)
S4	15	JIN(2N)KIM OR JONG(2N)YOON OR YEA(2N)YOON
S5	0	JINKWAN(2N)KIM OR JIN()KWAN()KIM OR JONGSOO(2N)YOON OR JONG()SOO()YOON OR YEASUN(2N)YOON OR YEA()SUN()YOON
S6	6827641	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR IR OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S7	2272811	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATAATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S8	318119	INTERROGAT? OR WEBSCRAWL? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S9	470722	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR INTANGIBLE()ASSET? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR BUSINESS)()NAME?
S10	2524	TRADE()SECRET? OR TRADE()DRESS OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR (PROPERTY OR CONFIDENTIAL)()INFORMATION? OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S11	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S12	2774579	NETWORK? OR NET? ? OR INTERNET? OR INTRANET? OR LAN? ? OR WAN? ? OR ONLINE
S13	104205	ETHERNET? OR EXTRANET? OR WWW OR WORLD()WIDE()WEB OR WORLDWIDEWEB OR SUBNET?
S14	81507	S1:S5
S15	203	S14 AND S6:S8 AND S9:S11
S16	18	S15 AND S12:S13
S17	19	S15 AND S6:S8(7N)S9:S11
S18	36	S16:S17
S19	33	RD (unique items)
File	2:INSPEC	1898-2005/Dec W1 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS	1964-2005/Dec W1 (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:EI	Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Dec W1 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Dec W1 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	434:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2005/Nov (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences	1993-2005/Dec W2 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	94:JICST-EPlus	1985-2005/Oct W2 (c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File	99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2005/Oct (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.

Au/inv in  
NPL files  
No results

Set	Items	Description
S1	48493	AU=(KIM J? OR KIM, J?)
S2	4007	AU=(YOON J? OR YOON, J?)
S3	2504	AU=(YOON Y? OR YOON, Y?)
S4	1606	JIN(2N)KIM OR JONG(2N)YOON OR YEA(2N)YOON
S5	0	JINKWAN(2N)KIM OR JIN()KWAN()KIM OR JONGSOO(2N)YOON OR JONG()SOO()YOON OR YEASUN(2N)YOON OR YEA()SUN()YOON
S6	2888292	SEARCH? OR RESEARCH? OR RETRIEV? OR INQUIR? OR QUERY? OR QUERIES OR IR OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT?
S7	2308103	REQUEST? OR DATA()MINE? OR DATA()MINING? OR DATAMINE? OR DATA(MINING)? OR ATAMINING? OR FIND? OR DISCOVER?
S8	700898	INTERROGAT? OR WEBSCRAP? OR WEB()CRAWL? OR METACRAWL? OR META()CRAWL? OR SEEK? OR SORT? OR HUNT?
S9	4128963	INTELLECTUAL()PROPERT? OR PATENT? OR INTANGIBLE()ASSET? OR COPYRIGHT? OR TRADEMARK? OR (TRADE OR BUSINESS)()NAME?
S10	4812	TRADE()SECRET? OR TRADE()DRESS OR DESIGN()RIGHT? OR (PROPERTY OR CONFIDENTIAL)()INFORMATION? OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S11	0	LEGALLY()PROTECTABLE()KNOWLEDGE OR TANGIBLE()RESEARCH()PROPERTY
S12	1423861	IC=G06F?
S13	965071	MC=T01?
S14	55257	S1:S4
S15	8282	S14 AND S6:S10
S16	1676	S15 AND S12:S13
S17	8	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S18	1858	S14 AND S6:S8 AND S9:S11
S19	114	S18 AND S12:S13
S20	149	S18 AND S6:S8(5N)S9:S11
S21	13	S19 AND S20
S22	20	S17 OR S21
S23	20	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S24	136	S20 NOT S22
S25	5117835	AD=2001:2005
S26	1243432	PR=2001:2005
S27	119	S24 NOT S25:S26
S28	119	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jul(Updated 051102)		
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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Dec W01		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051208,UT=20051201		
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200580		
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

AutInv  
in Pat. files

23/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014704800 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-525504/200256

Method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and system thereof

Patent Assignee: SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD (SMSU ); KIM J (KIMJ-I); YOON J (YOON-I); YOON Y (YOON-I)

Inventor: KIM J G ; YOON J S ; YOON Y S ; KIM J ; YOON J ; YOON Y

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2002009730	A	20020202	KR 200043108	A	20000726	200256 B
US 20020143760	A1	20021003	US 2001912522	A	20010726	200267

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200043108 A 20000726

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

KR 2002009730 A 1 G06F-017/30

US 20020143760 A1 G06F-017/30

Method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and system thereof

Inventor: KIM J G ...

... YOON J S ...

... YOON Y S ...

... KIM J ...

... YOON J ...

... YOON Y

Abstract (Basic):

... A method for analyzing and using intellectual property information and a system thereof are provided to mutually exchange views on information on intellectual property by accessing to intellectual property information database on line through a period and a keyword fixed, and by providing the information to research workers and persons in charge.

... An on-line intellectual property information database(100) includes information on all sorts of intellectual properties . An intellectual property information sampling unit(200) includes a front page sampling unit(210), a data conversion unit...

...provided from the front page sampling unit(210) and provides the data converted to an intellectual property information analyzing unit(300). The specialized information sampling unit(230) fetches image information and provides the information to the intellectual property analyzing unit(300). An e-mail transmitting/receiving unit(400) transmits the information provided from the intellectual property information analyzing unit(300). A research worker analyzing unit(500) analyzes and classifies the information provided from the intellectual property information analyzing unit(300) via the e-mail transmitting/receiving unit(400...).

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	530	search\$4 near5 (patent intellectual adj property) near5 (database\$2 data adj base\$2)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/16 15:42
L2	150	1 and @ad<"20000727"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/16 15:42



DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-272054

DERWENT-WEEK: 199923

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TITLE: Automatic patent-extracting production system  
- has patent extract storing unit that extracts  
predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary,  
drawing data to automatically generate a patent  
extract, and registers extract into patent database

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: NEC CORP [NIDE]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1997JP-0257601 (September 5, 1997)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	MAIN-IPC	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE
PAGES JP 004	A G06F 017/30	March 30, 1999	N/A

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO
APPL-DATE JP 11085799A September 5, 1997	N/A	1997JP-0257601

INT-CL (IPC): G06F017/30

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 11085799A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A patent extract storing unit (103) extracts predetermined data e.g. application data, detailed summary, drawing data to automatically generate a patent extract. The patent extract is then registered into the patent database. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A patent document storing unit (102) classifies every documented application, detailed statements, detailed summary,

and detailed drawing of the patent document input into a terminal equipment,  
and stores the data into a patent database (104).

USE - For automatically generating document of particular patent.

**ADVANTAGE** - Reduces processing burden. Reduces time required for loading and observing search document since amount of documents that needs to be confirmed are reduced. **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S)** - The figure shows the structural diagram of the automatic patent-extracting production system. (102) Patent document storing unit; (103) Patent extract storing unit; (104) Patent database.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg. 1/2

TITLE-TERMS: AUTOMATIC PATENT EXTRACT PRODUCE SYSTEM PATENT EXTRACT  
STORAGE

UNIT EXTRACT PREDETERMINED DATA APPLY DATA DETAIL SUMMARY  
DRAW DATA AUTOMATIC GENERATE PATENT EXTRACT REGISTER EXTRACT PATENT  
DATABASE

DERWENT-CLASS : T01

EPI-CODES: T01-J05B4P;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1999-203619

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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The patent extract creation automatic creation method characterized by having a means to store in a database the patent extract which extracted information from the application which constitutes said patent document, the epitome, and the drawing, carried out automatic creation and this created the patent extract on the occasion of bag creation processing of a patent document.

[Claim 2] A patent document storing means to classify for every document of an application, a specification, an epitome, and a drawing from the patent document inputted into the terminal unit on the occasion of package creation of a patent document, and to store in a patent bag database, The patent extract creation automatic creation method characterized by having a patent extract storing means to extract predetermined information from the application outputted from said patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, to generate a patent extract automatically, and to register said generated patent extract to said patent bag database.

[Claim 3] (a) The patent document storing processing which classifies for every document of an application, a specification, an epitome, and a drawing from the inputted patent document, and is stored in a patent bag database, And extract predetermined information from the application outputted from the (b) aforementioned patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, and a patent extract is generated automatically. The record medium which recorded the program which performs each processing of the above (a) of processing \*\* which registers said generated patent extract into said patent bag database, and (b) by computer.

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[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

---

### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the method which generates a document automatically, especially, this invention is used for automatic creation of a patent extract, and relates to a suitable method.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in management by the electronization of a patent document, the whole patent document (an application, a specification, a drawing, epitome) was stored in file equipment, and retrieval processing was performed about the whole patent document. For this reason, the time amount which retrieval processing of a patent document takes with increase of the patent document kept increases.

[0003] Although that check to which application of the same kind is not carried out is performed in case bag processing is performed and subsequent patent application is performed in order to manage a patent document in patent application operating processing in a company etc., when retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, in having searched the patent application specification whole sentence at this time, the activity man day which visual inspection of a specification and a drawing takes also increases. In addition, although an abstract etc. can be obtained about the patent document after application public presentation, for example using service of patent information retrieval system, such as PATOLIS, information is not acquired about the patent application before application public presentation.

#### [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It described above, and as carried out, in the conventional approach, it has the trouble of the following publication.

[0005] The 1st trouble is that the retrieval processing time in retrieval processing of a patent document increases.

[0006] The reason is for the time amount and the load which processing takes to increase in order to perform retrieval processing to the whole document for retrieval.

[0007] The 2nd trouble is that the load and activity man day of visual inspection business of a retrieval relevance document increase.

[0008] The reason is for having to check the whole document, when checking the document applicable to retrieval visually.

[0009] Therefore, this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and the purpose is in offering the patent extract automatic generation method which mitigates the load of retrieval processing and visual inspection processing by carrying out automatic creation and keeping an extract from a patent document, at the time of bag creation processing.

#### [0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain said purpose, this invention creates the patent extract of a predetermined format at the time of patent bag processing, stores the created patent extract in it, and is made to search from an application, a drawing, and an epitome at it to the this stored extract.

#### [0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. The patent extract creation automatic creation method of this invention is set in the gestalt of the desirable operation. A patent document storing means to classify for every documents, such as a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, the chemical formula, etc. from the patent document inputted into the terminal unit (101 of drawing 1 ), and to store in a patent bag database (104 of drawing 1 ) (102 of drawing

1 ), Predetermined information is extracted from the application outputted from said patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, a patent extract is generated automatically, and it has a patent extract storing means (103 of drawing 1 ) to register said generated patent extract to said patent bag database. In addition, each above-mentioned means 102 and 103 are realizable with the program executed by computer which constitutes a terminal unit.

[0012] In the gestalt of operation of this invention, at the time of patent bag processing, automatic creation of a patent extract is performed from an application, a drawing, and an epitome, it is made to perform storing in a database, and mitigation of the load at the time of retrieval and compaction of the retrieval processing time can be aimed at by searching the created patent extract.

[0013] Moreover, since the contents can be simply checked in case the searched patent document is checked with a help, mitigation of an operator's load can be aimed at.

[0014]

[Example] The gestalt of operation of above-mentioned this invention is explained below with reference to a drawing about one example of this invention that it should explain to a detail further. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the configuration of one example of this invention. If drawing 1 is referred to, one example of this invention will be equipped with the terminal application 101, the drive equipment (FDD) of a floppy disk 105, the patent document storing task (program) 102, the patent extract storing task (program) 103, and the patent bag database 104, and will be constituted, and concurrent access of the patent bag database 104 will be made it is desirable and possible.

[0015] Drawing 2 is drawing for explaining actuation of one example of this invention. Actuation of one example of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 2 R> 2.

[0016] Reference of drawing 2 inputs the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 (\*\* of drawing 2 R> 2). A patent document consists of a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, or the chemical formula.

[0017] The patent document storing task 102 starts after a patent document input (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0018] In the patent document storing task 102, division of the document unit of a patent document, a character code, etc. are changed, and it outputs to a file 106 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0019] In the patent extract creation task 103, from the document generated by the patent document storing task 102, an application, an epitome, and a drawing are read and a patent extract is generated. A patent extract can be constituted here including the application date extracted from the application, the name of invention, an artificer name, an applicant, the technical problem extracted from the epitome, a solution means, the drawing information on a selection Fig., etc.

[0020] The patent document drawn up by the patent document storing task 102 is stored in the patent bag database 104 (\*\* of drawing 2 R> 2).

[0021] The patent extract generated by the patent extract creation task 103 is stored in the patent bag database 104 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0022] As for the terminal application 101, the patent document storing task 102, and the patent extract storing task 103, it is desirable to use it by dialogic operation.

[0023] Moreover, in the patent bag database 103, it is supposed that it is more nearly accessible than a terminal 101.

[0024] In this example, in order for retrieval of a patent document to make applicable to retrieval the patent extract stored in the patent bag database 104 from a terminal 101, it accelerates retrieval time. Moreover, in case application of the same class checks whether there is, for example in selection of patent application etc. in already make, in having searched the patent application specification whole sentence, retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, but according to this example, since the amount of documents for a check is cut down, suppression reduction of the increase of the activity man day which visual inspection takes is carried out.

[0025] In addition, although the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 is inputted from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 in the above-mentioned example, of course, you may make it input a patent document into a terminal through a network.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, the effectiveness of the following publication is done so.

[0027] The 1st effectiveness of this invention is being able to reduce the burden and time amount which retrieval processing takes in retrieval processing of a patent document.

[0028] The reason is because the extract generated automatically by extracting information from a patent document is made applicable to retrieval in retrieval of a patent document in this invention.

[0029] The 2nd effectiveness of this invention is mitigable [ the load and time amount of visual business of the document for retrieval ].

[0030] The reason is because the amount of documents for a check is cut down in this invention.

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**TECHNICAL FIELD**

---

[Field of the Invention] About the method which generates a document automatically, especially, this invention is used for automatic creation of a patent extract, and relates to a suitable method.

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## PRIOR ART

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## EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

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## MEANS

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[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain said purpose, this invention creates the patent extract of a predetermined format at the time of patent bag processing, stores the created patent extract in it, and is made to search from an application, a drawing, and an epitome at it to the this stored extract.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. The patent extract creation automatic creation method of this invention is set in the gestalt of the desirable operation. A patent document storing means to classify for every documents, such as a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, the chemical formula, etc. from the patent document inputted into the terminal unit (101 of drawing 1), and to store in a patent bag database (104 of drawing 1) (102 of drawing 1), Predetermined information is extracted from the application outputted from said patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, a patent extract is generated automatically, and it has a patent extract storing means (103 of drawing 1) to register said generated patent extract to said patent bag database. In addition, each above-mentioned means 102 and 103 are realizable with the program executed by computer which constitutes a terminal unit.

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## EXAMPLE

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[Example] The gestalt of operation of above-mentioned this invention is explained below with reference to a drawing about one example of this invention that it should explain to a detail further. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the configuration of one example of this invention. If drawing 1 is referred to, one example of this invention will be equipped with the terminal application 101, the drive equipment (FDD) of a floppy disk 105, the patent document storing task (program) 102, the patent extract storing task (program) 103, and the patent bag database 104, and will be constituted, and concurrent access of the patent bag database 104 will be made it is desirable and possible.

[0015] Drawing 2 is drawing for explaining actuation of one example of this invention. Actuation of one example of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 2 R> 2.

[0016] Reference of drawing 2 inputs the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 (\*\* of drawing 2 R> 2). A patent document consists of a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, or the chemical formula.

[0017] The patent document storing task 102 starts after a patent document input (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0018] In the patent document storing task 102, division of the document unit of a patent document, a character code, etc. are changed, and it outputs to a file 106 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0019] In the patent extract creation task 103, from the document generated by the patent document storing task 102, an application, an epitome, and a drawing are read and a patent extract is generated. A patent extract can be constituted here including the application date extracted from the application, the name of invention, an artificer name, an applicant, the technical problem extracted from the epitome, a solution means, the drawing information on a selection Fig., etc.

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[0021] The patent extract generated by the patent extract creation task 103 is stored in the patent bag database 104 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0022] As for the terminal application 101, the patent document storing task 102, and the patent extract storing task 103, it is desirable to use it by dialogic operation.

[0023] Moreover, in the patent bag database 103, it is supposed that it is more nearly accessible than a terminal 101.

[0024] In this example, in order for retrieval of a patent document to make applicable to retrieval the patent extract stored in the patent bag database 104 from a terminal 101, it accelerates retrieval time. Moreover, in case application of the same class checks whether there is, for example in selection of patent application etc. in already make, in having searched the patent application specification whole sentence, retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, but according to this example, since the amount of documents for a check is cut down, suppression reduction of the increase of the activity man day which visual inspection takes is carried out.

[0025] In addition, although the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 is inputted from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 in the above-mentioned example, of course, you may make it input a patent document into a terminal through a network.

---

[Translation done.]

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---

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

---

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the configuration of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing for explaining actuation of one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

101 Terminal Application

102 Patent Document Storing Task

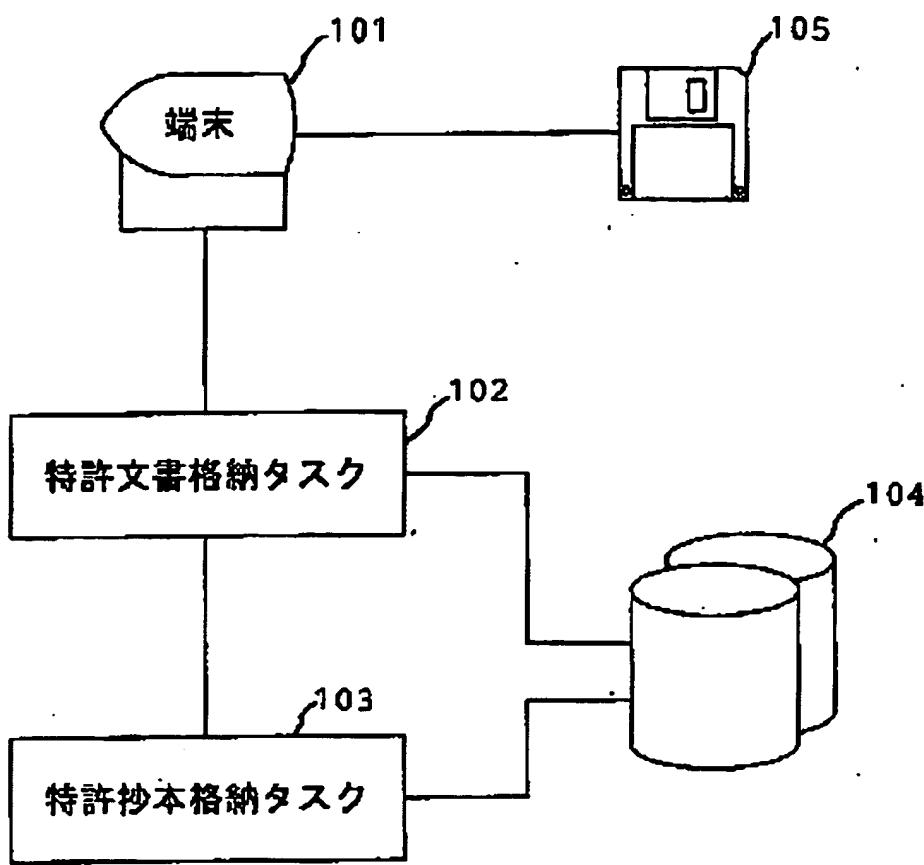
103 Patent Extract Storing Task

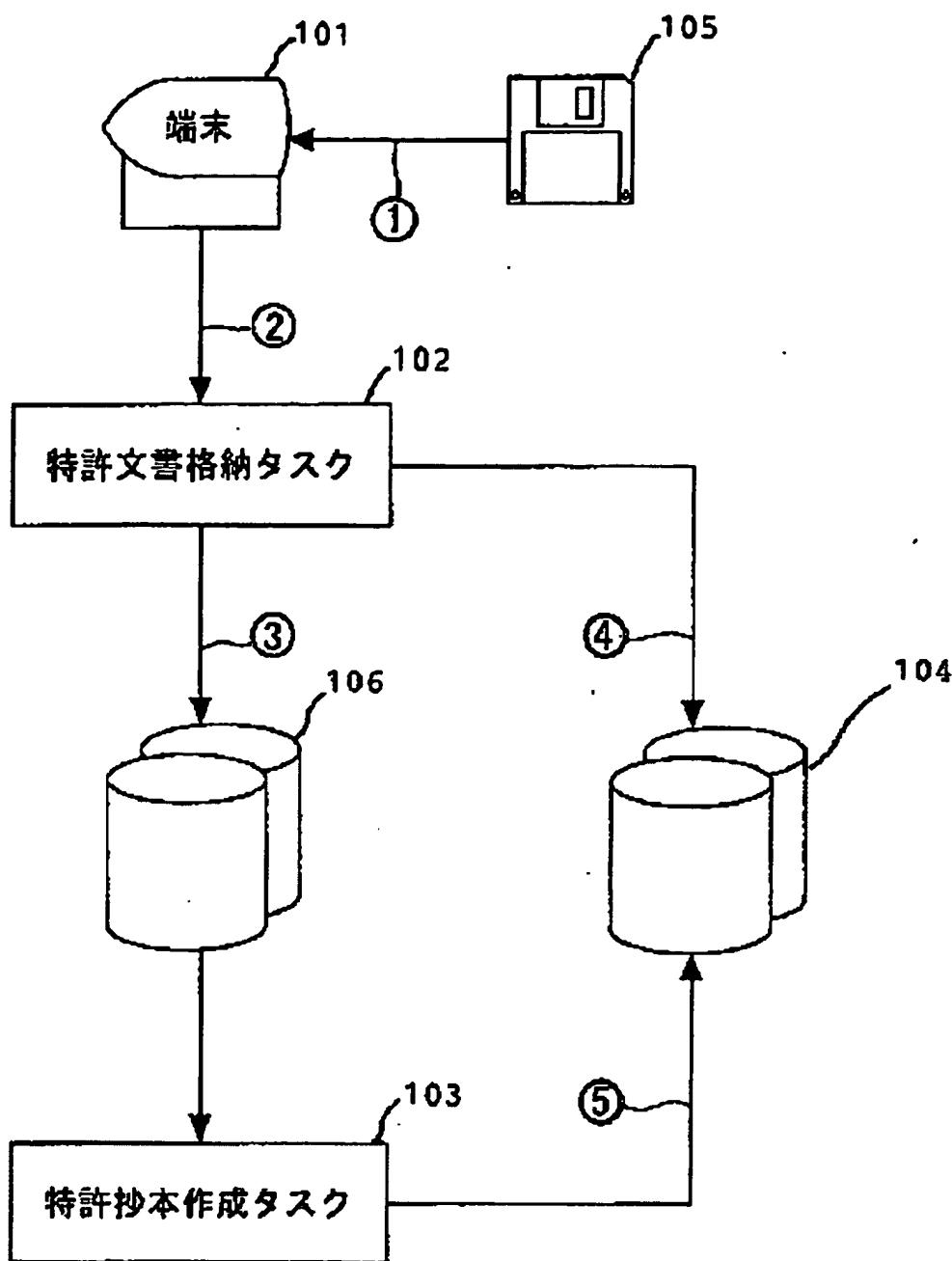
104 Patent Bag Database

105 Floppy Disk (FD)

---

[Translation done.]





PAT-NO: JP411085799A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP A

TITLE: SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATICALLY GENERATING PATENT

ABSTRACT

PUBN-DATE: March 30, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME  
SAEGUSA, SHIGEKI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME NEC CORP	COUNTRY N/A
------------------	----------------

APPL-NO: JP09257601

APPL-DATE: September 5, 1997

INT-CL (IPC): G06F017/30

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an automatic patent abstract generation system for reducing the load of a retrieval processing and a view recognition processing by automatically generating and preserving an abstract from a patent document at the time of a file wrapper generation processing.

SOLUTION: A patent document storage means 102 classifying the patent documents inputted to a terminal equipment into the documents of an application, a specification, a summary and a drawing and storing them in a patent file wrapper data base 104 and a patent abstract storage means 103 extracting prescribed information from application, summary and drawing information, which are outputted from the patent document storage means,

automatically generating the patent abstract and registering the generated patent abstract to the patent file wrapper data base 104 are provided.

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**CLAIMS**

---

**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] The patent extract creation automatic creation method characterized by having a means to store in a database the patent extract which extracted information from the application which constitutes said patent document, the epitome, and the drawing, carried out automatic creation and this created the patent extract on the occasion of bag creation processing of a patent document.

[Claim 2] A patent document storing means to classify for every document of an application, a specification, an epitome, and a drawing from the patent document inputted into the terminal unit on the occasion of package creation of a patent document, and to store in a patent bag database, The patent extract creation automatic creation method characterized by having a patent extract storing means to extract predetermined information from the application outputted from said patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, to generate a patent extract automatically, and to register said generated patent extract to said patent bag database.

[Claim 3] (a) The patent document storing processing which classifies for every document of an application, a specification, an epitome, and a drawing from the inputted patent document, and is stored in a patent bag database, And extract predetermined information from the application outputted from the (b) aforementioned patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, and a patent extract is generated automatically. The record medium which recorded the program which performs each processing of the above (a) of processing \*\* which registers said generated patent extract into said patent bag database, and (b) by computer.

---

[Translation done.]

sentence, retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, but according to this example, since the amount of documents for a check is cut down, suppression reduction of the increase of the activity man day which visual inspection takes is carried out.

[0025] In addition, although the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 is inputted from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 in the above-mentioned example, of course, you may make it input a patent document into a terminal through a network.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, the effectiveness of the following publication is done so.

[0027] The 1st effectiveness of this invention is being able to reduce the burden and time amount which retrieval processing takes in retrieval processing of a patent document.

[0028] The reason is because the extract generated automatically by extracting information from a patent document is made applicable to retrieval in retrieval of a patent document in this invention.

[0029] The 2nd effectiveness of this invention is mitigable [ the load and time amount of visual business of the document for retrieval ].

[0030] The reason is because the amount of documents for a check is cut down in this invention.

---

[Translation done.]

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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**TECHNICAL FIELD**

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**[Field of the Invention]** About the method which generates a document automatically, especially, this invention is used for automatic creation of a patent extract, and relates to a suitable method.

---

**[Translation done.]**

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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**PRIOR ART**

---

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in management by the electronization of a patent document, the whole patent document (an application, a specification, a drawing, epitome) was stored in file equipment, and retrieval processing was performed about the whole patent document. For this reason, the time amount which retrieval processing of a patent document takes with increase of the patent document kept increases.

[0003] Although that check to which application of the same kind is not carried out is performed in case bag processing is performed and subsequent patent application is performed in order to manage a patent document in patent application operating processing in a company etc., when retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, in having searched the patent application specification whole sentence at this time, the activity man day which visual inspection of a specification and a drawing takes also increases. In addition, although an abstract etc. can be obtained about the patent document after application public presentation, for example using service of patent information retrieval system, such as PATOLIS, information is not acquired about the patent application before application public presentation.

---

[Translation done.]

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---

**EFFECT OF THE INVENTION**

---

**[Effect of the Invention]** As explained above, according to this invention, the effectiveness of the following publication is done so.

[0027] The 1st effectiveness of this invention is being able to reduce the burden and time amount which retrieval processing takes in retrieval processing of a patent document.

[0028] The reason is because the extract generated automatically by extracting information from a patent document is made applicable to retrieval in retrieval of a patent document in this invention.

[0029] The 2nd effectiveness of this invention is mitigable [ the load and time amount of visual business of the document for retrieval ].

[0030] The reason is because the amount of documents for a check is cut down in this invention.

---

[Translation done.]

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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**TECHNICAL PROBLEM**

---

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It described above, and as carried out, in the conventional approach, it has the trouble of the following publication.

[0005] The 1st trouble is that the retrieval processing time in retrieval processing of a patent document increases.

[0006] The reason is for the time amount and the load which processing takes to increase in order to perform retrieval processing to the whole document for retrieval.

[0007] The 2nd trouble is that the load and activity man day of visual inspection business of a retrieval relevance document increase.

[0008] The reason is for having to check the whole document, when checking the document applicable to retrieval visually.

[0009] Therefore, this invention is made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and the purpose is in offering the patent extract automatic generation method which mitigates the load of retrieval processing and visual inspection processing by carrying out automatic creation and keeping an extract from a patent document, at the time of bag creation processing.

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[Translation done.]

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2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**MEANS**

---

**[Means for Solving the Problem]** In order to attain said purpose, this invention creates the patent extract of a predetermined format at the time of patent bag processing, stores the created patent extract in it, and is made to search from an application, a drawing, and an epitome at it to the this stored extract.

**[0011]**

**[Embodiment of the Invention]** The gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. The patent extract creation automatic creation method of this invention is set in the gestalt of the desirable operation. A patent document storing means to classify for every documents, such as a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, the chemical formula, etc. from the patent document inputted into the terminal unit (101 of drawing 1), and to store in a patent bag database (104 of drawing 1) (102 of drawing 1), Predetermined information is extracted from the application outputted from said patent document storing means, an epitome, and drawing information, a patent extract is generated automatically, and it has a patent extract storing means (103 of drawing 1) to register said generated patent extract to said patent bag database. In addition, each above-mentioned means 102 and 103 are realizable with the program executed by computer which constitutes a terminal unit.

**[0012]** In the gestalt of operation of this invention, at the time of patent bag processing, automatic creation of a patent extract is performed from an application, a drawing, and an epitome, it is made to perform storing in a database, and mitigation of the load at the time of retrieval and compaction of the retrieval processing time can be aimed at by searching the created patent extract.

**[0013]** Moreover, since the contents can be simply checked in case the searched patent document is checked with a help, mitigation of an operator's load can be aimed at.

---

**[Translation done.]**

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---

**EXAMPLE**

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[Example] The gestalt of operation of above-mentioned this invention is explained below with reference to a drawing about one example of this invention that it should explain to a detail further. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the configuration of one example of this invention. If drawing 1 is referred to, one example of this invention will be equipped with the terminal application 101, the drive equipment (FDD) of a floppy disk 105, the patent document storing task (program) 102, the patent extract storing task (program) 103, and the patent bag database 104, and will be constituted, and concurrent access of the patent bag database 104 will be made it is desirable and possible.

[0015] Drawing 2 is drawing for explaining actuation of one example of this invention. Actuation of one example of this invention is explained with reference to drawing 2 R> 2.

[0016] Reference of drawing 2 inputs the input of the patent document stored in the floppy disk 105 from the floppy disk drive unit connected to the terminal 101 (\*\* of drawing 2 R> 2). A patent document consists of a document which indicated an application, the specification, the epitome, the drawing, or the chemical formula.

[0017] The patent document storing task 102 starts after a patent document input (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0018] In the patent document storing task 102, division of the document unit of a patent document, a character code, etc. are changed, and it outputs to a file 106 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0019] In the patent extract creation task 103, from the document generated by the patent document storing task 102, an application, an epitome, and a drawing are read and a patent extract is generated. A patent extract can be constituted here including the application date extracted from the application, the name of invention, an artificer name, an applicant, the technical problem extracted from the epitome, a solution means, the drawing information on a selection Fig., etc.

[0020] The patent document drawn up by the patent document storing task 102 is stored in the patent bag database 104 (\*\* of drawing 2 R> 2).

[0021] The patent extract generated by the patent extract creation task 103 is stored in the patent bag database 104 (\*\* of drawing 2 ).

[0022] As for the terminal application 101, the patent document storing task 102, and the patent extract storing task 103, it is desirable to use it by dialogic operation.

[0023] Moreover, in the patent bag database 103, it is supposed that it is more nearly accessible than a terminal 101.

[0024] In this example, in order for retrieval of a patent document to make applicable to retrieval the patent extract stored in the patent bag database 104 from a terminal 101, it accelerates retrieval time. Moreover, in case application of the same class checks whether there is, for example in selection of patent application etc. in already make, in having searched the patent application specification whole sentence, retrieval processing takes a load and time amount, but according to this example, since the amount of documents for a check is cut down, suppression reduction of the increase of the activity man day which visual inspection takes is carried out.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

---

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the configuration of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing for explaining actuation of one example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

101 Terminal Application

102 Patent Document Storing Task

103 Patent Extract Storing Task

104 Patent Bag Database

105 Floppy Disk (FD)

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[Translation done.]

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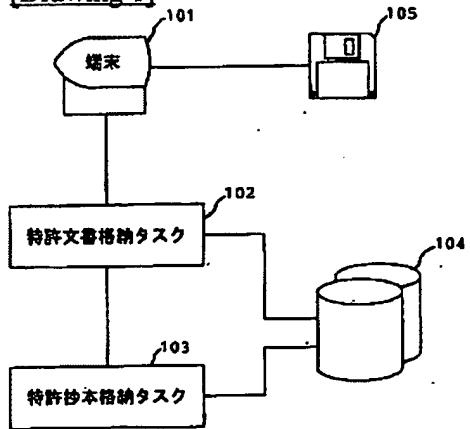
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
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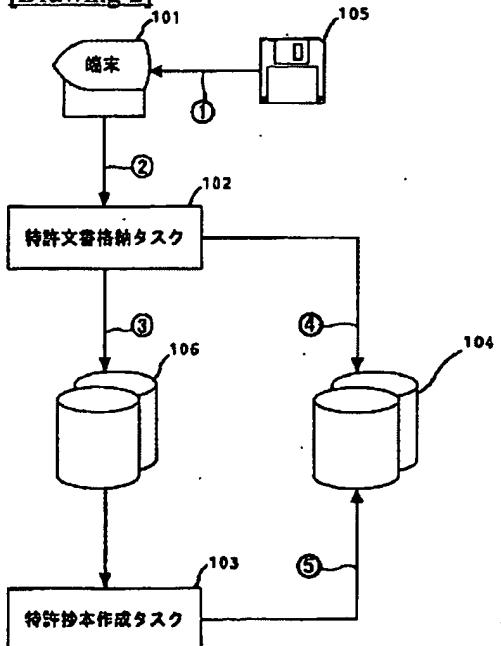
DRAWINGS

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## [Drawing 1]



## [Drawing 2]



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[Translation done.]

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# Refine Search

## Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L13 and L2	1

**Database:**

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database  
 US Patents Full-Text Database  
 US OCR Full-Text Database  
 EP0 Abstracts Database  
 JPO Abstracts Database  
 Derwent World Patents Index  
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

**Search:**

L14





## Search History

DATE: Friday, June 09, 2006 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

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Name Query  
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 side

Hit Set  
Count Name  
 result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
<u>L14</u> L13 and l2	1	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u> ((ip or intellectual near propert\$ or patent\$ or trademark\$ or copyright\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$) same (conver\$ near5 format\$ or conver\$ near5 form\$1 or change near format\$ or change near form\$1)).clm.	5	<u>L13</u>
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<u>L10</u> ((ip or intellectual near propert\$ or patent\$ or trademark\$ or copyright\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$) same (conver\$ near5 format\$ or conver\$ near5 form\$1 or change near format\$ or change near form\$1))	10	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u> ((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$) same (conver\$ near5 format\$ or conver\$ near5 form\$1 or change near format\$ or change near form\$1))	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u> L7 and l6	1	<u>L8</u>

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## Search Results -

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Documents</b>
L7 and L6	1

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**Search:**

L8

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Recall Test

Clear

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<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>
side by side			result set
	<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
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<u>L7</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).clm.	832	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and l4	45	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).ab.	1470	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).ti.	74	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$))	14410	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$).ti.	3499	<u>L2</u>
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L1</u>	(ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$)	26515	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

<u>L7</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).clm.	832	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and l4	45	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).ab.	1470	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$)).ti.	74	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	((ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$) same (search\$ or quer\$ or retriev\$))	14410	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$).ti.	3499	<u>L2</u>
	<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>		
<u>L1</u>	(ip or intellectual near propert\$) same (network\$ or server\$)	26515	<u>L1</u>

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### Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

1. Document ID: US 20030095546 A1

L8: Entry 1 of 1

File: PGPB

May 22, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030095546

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030095546 A1

TITLE: IP telephone terminal searching for a destination with a telephone number to set up a call connection over an IP network

<a href="#">Full</a>	<a href="#">Title</a>	<a href="#">Citation</a>	<a href="#">Front</a>	<a href="#">Review</a>	<a href="#">Classification</a>	<a href="#">Date</a>	<a href="#">Reference</a>	<a href="#">Sequences</a>	<a href="#">Attachments</a>	<a href="#">Claims</a>	<a href="#">KMC</a>	<a href="#">Draw Desc</a>	<a href="#">Image</a>
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Terms

Documents

L7 and L6

1

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L14: Entry 1 of 1

File: PGPB

May 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030097661 A1

TITLE: Time-shifted television over IP network system

## CLAIMS:

1. A system for providing to system users IP centric, multi-channel, time-shifted and real time telecommunication services such as live television, television on demand, video on demand, and karaoke on demand, comprising: a media content creator subsystem for receiving multiple video signal streams each having one of several industry standard communication format, and for converting the incoming video signal streams into digital data and compressing the digital data into IP based packets, for transmission over broadband network; a storage means for storing IP based packets and permitting stored IP based packets to be retrieved therefrom; a gateway means for receiving packets from multiple sources and combining such packets for transmission over a broadband communication network; a media streaming subsystem for receiving, and forwarding streams of IP based packets, said media streaming subsystem being responsive to a user request and operative to forward a selected stream of IP based packets from either said content creator subsystem or said storage means to said gateway means or to retrieve stored streams of IP based packets from said storage means and forward the retrieved IP packets to said gateway means; and a content management subsystem for controlling user access to the system and providing user account management.

18. A method for providing IP centric, multi-channel, time-shifted and real time telecommunication services including live television, television on demand, video on demand, and karaoke on demand, said method comprising: receiving multiple video signal streams each having one of several industry standard communication format by a media content creator subsystem, and converting the incoming video signal streams into digital data and compressing the digital data into IP based packets, for transmission over broadband network; storing IP based packets and permitting stored IP based packets to be retrieved from a storage means; receiving packets from multiple sources via a gateway means and combining such packets for transmission over a broadband communication network; receiving and forwarding streams of IP based packets using a media streaming subsystem being responsive to a user request and operative to forward a selected stream of IP based packets from either said content creator subsystem or said storage means to said gateway means or to retrieve stored streams of IP based packets from said storage means and forward the retrieved IP packets to said gateway means; and controlling user access to the system and providing user account management.

35. A computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for providing IP centric, multi-channel, time-shifted and real time telecommunication services including live television, television on demand, video on demand, and karaoke on demand, comprising: a code segment for receiving multiple video signal streams each having one of several industry standard communication format by a media content creator subsystem, and converting the incoming video signal streams into digital data and compressing the digital data into IP based packets, for transmission over broadband network; a code segment for storing IP based packets and permitting stored IP based packets to be retrieved from a storage means; a code segment for receiving packets from multiple sources via a gateway means and combining such packets for transmission over a broadband communication network; a code segment for receiving and forwarding streams of IP based packets using a media streaming subsystem being responsive to a user request and operative to forward a selected stream of IP based packets from either said content creator subsystem or said storage means to said gateway means or to retrieve stored streams of IP based packets from said storage means and forward the retrieved IP packets to said gateway means; and a code segment controlling user access to the system and providing user account management.

## Hit List

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### Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 10 returned.

#### 1. Document ID: US 20030220897 A1

L12: Entry 1 of 10

File: PGPB

Nov 27, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030220897

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030220897 A1

TITLE: System and method for processing and analyzing patent information

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Sequences](#) [Attachments](#) [Claims](#) [KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

#### 2. Document ID: US 6507817 B1

L12: Entry 2 of 10

File: USPT

Jan 14, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6507817

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6507817 B1

\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\*

TITLE: Voice IP approval system using voice-enabled web based application server

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Sequences](#) [Attachments](#) [Claims](#) [KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

#### 3. Document ID: JP 2003345950 A

L12: Entry 3 of 10

File: JPAB

Dec 5, 2003

PUB-NO: JP02003345950A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2003345950 A

TITLE: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SEARCHING AND ANALYZING PATENT INFORMATION

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Sequences](#) [Attachments](#) [Claims](#) [KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

#### 4. Document ID: JP 2001186497 A

L12: Entry 4 of 10

File: JPAB

Jul 6, 2001

PUB-NO: JP02001186497A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2001186497 A

TITLE: CABLE BROADCASTING STATION AND VIDEO RECEIVING DEVICE

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Sequences](#) [Attachments](#) [Claims](#) [KMC](#) [Draw Desc](#) [Image](#)

## 5. Document ID: JP 09101924 A

L12: Entry 5 of 10

File: JPAB

Apr 15, 1997

PUB-NO: JP409101924A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09101924 A

TITLE: METHOD, DEVICE FOR MEDIATING COMMUNICATION SERVICE AND ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM UTILIZING COMMUNICATION SERVICE MEDIATING DEVICE

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMPC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
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## 6. Document ID: EP 1437907 A1

L12: Entry 6 of 10

File: DWPI

Jul 14, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-527177

DERWENT-WEEK: 200451

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TITLE: Provisioning system for performing over-the-air service provisioning in wireless network, has provisioning controller causing base transceiver station to transmit retrieved provisioning data to unprovisioned mobile station

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMPC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
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## 7. Document ID: TW 567432 A, JP 2003345950 A

L12: Entry 7 of 10

File: DWPI

Dec 21, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-018120

DERWENT-WEEK: 200444

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TITLE: Patent information analysis system searches patent information present in database, after setting analysis condition convertible into reference conditions of designation format, by server

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMPC	Draw Desc	Clip Img	Image
------	-------	----------	-------	--------	----------------	------	-----------	--------	------	-----------	----------	-------

## 8. Document ID: CN 1459747 A

L12: Entry 8 of 10

File: DWPI

Dec 3, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2004-144909

DERWENT-WEEK: 200415

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TITLE: Patent information excavating and analyzing system and method

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Claims	KMPC	Draw Desc	Image
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## 9. Document ID: KR 2002084985 A

L12: Entry 9 of 10

File: DWPI

Nov 16, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-207998

DERWENT-WEEK: 200320

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TITLE: System and method for searching patent of intellectual property system

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Clip Img](#) | [Ima](#) 10. Document ID: KR 357850 B, KR 2001093465 A

L12: Entry 10 of 10

File: DWPI

Oct 25, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-186028

DERWENT-WEEK: 200324

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TITLE: Distributed object-oriented communication system for various protocol common services using corba proxy module and method therefor

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Claims](#) | [KUMC](#) | [Draw Desc](#) | [Clip Img](#) | [Ima](#)[Clear](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)[Fwd Refs](#)[Bkwd Refs](#)[Generate OACS](#)

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## 1 Computing curricula 2001

**September 2001 Journal on Educational Resources in Computing (JERIC)**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(613.63 KB\)](#)

 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)
[html\(2.78 KB\)](#)

## 2 A patent search and classification system

**Leah S. Larkey**

**August 1999 Proceedings of the fourth ACM conference on Digital libraries**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(164.37 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)
[html](#)

**Keywords:** applications, classification, digital libraries, information retrieval, patents, systems, text categorization

## 3 NSF workshop on industrial/academic cooperation in database systems

**Mike Carey, Len Seligman**

**March 1999 ACM SIGMOD Record, Volume 28 Issue 1**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(1.96 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)
[html](#)

## 4 Heterogeneous distributed database systems for production use

**Gomer Thomas, Glenn R. Thompson, Chin-Wan Chung, Edward Barkmeyer, Fred Carter, Marjorie Templeton, Stephen Fox, Berl Hartman**

**September 1990 ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), Volume 22 Issue 3**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(2.90 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

It is increasingly important for organizations to achieve additional coordination of diverse computerized operations. To do so, it is necessary to have database systems that can operate over a distributed network and can encompass a heterogeneous mix of

computers, operating systems, communications links, and local database management systems. This paper outlines approaches to various aspects of heterogeneous distributed data management and describes the characteristics and architectures of ...

## 5 [Image Retrieval from the World Wide Web: Issues, Techniques, and Systems](#)

 M. L. Kherfi, D. Ziou, A. Bernardi  
March 2004 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 36 Issue 1

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(294.13 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

With the explosive growth of the World Wide Web, the public is gaining access to massive amounts of information. However, locating needed and relevant information remains a difficult task, whether the information is textual or visual. Text search engines have existed for some years now and have achieved a certain degree of success. However, despite the large number of images available on the Web, image search engines are still rare. In this article, we show that in order to allow people to profi ...

**Keywords:** Image-retrieval, World Wide Web, crawling, feature extraction and selection, indexing, relevance feedback, search, similarity

## 6 [A confederation of tools for capturing and accessing collaborative activity](#)

 Scott Minneman, Steve Harrison, Bill Janssen, Gordon Kurtenbach, Thomas Moran, Ian Smith, Bill van Melle  
January 1995 **Proceedings of the third ACM international conference on Multimedia**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  htm(73.96 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** CSCW, activity capture, content-and content-based indexing and retrieval, digital audio and video, distributed multimedia systems, real-time indexing, usability, user interfaces

## 7 [Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions](#)

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren  
November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collaborative research**

**Publisher:** IBM Press

Full text available:  pdf(4.21 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process-time diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial commun ...

## 8 [Interoperability of peer-to-peer file sharing protocols](#)

 Siu Man Lui, Sai Ho Kwok  
June 2002 **ACM SIGecom Exchanges**, Volume 3 Issue 3

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(42.71 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Peer-to-Peer (P2P) file sharing software has brought a hot discussion on P2P file sharing among all businesses. Freenet, Gnutella, and Napster are the three most popular P2P file sharing applications. They use three distinct protocols and these protocols come with different characteristics. In this paper, we discuss the protocols of these P2P file sharing

applications, in terms of the methodologies used for peer registry, query and content sharing. In order to maximize the benefit of P2P file sh ...

**Keywords:** Gnutella, Napster, Peer-to-Peer

**9** There's gold in them thar networks! or searching for treasure in all the wrong places 

 Jerry Martin

November 1993 **Proceedings of the 21st annual ACM SIGUCCS conference on User services**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.60 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

**10** The architecture of robust publishing systems 

 Marc Waldman, Aviel D. Rubin, Lorrie Faith Cranor

November 2001 **ACM Transactions on Internet Technology (TOIT)**, Volume 1 Issue 2

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(680.21 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The Internet in its present form does not protect content from censorship. It is straightforward to trace any document back to a specific Web server, and usually directly to an individual. As we discuss below, there are valid reasons for publishing a document in a censorship-resistant manner. Unfortunately, few tools exist that facilitate this form of publishing. We describe the architecture of robust systems for publishing content on the Web. The discussion is in the context of Publius, as that ...

**Keywords:** Censorship resistance, Web publishing

**11** Information retrieval session 8: efficiency: Online duplicate document detection: 

 signature reliability in a dynamic retrieval environment

Jack G. Conrad, Xi S. Guo, Cindy P. Schriber

November 2003 **Proceedings of the twelfth international conference on Information and knowledge management**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(215.37 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

As online document collections continue to expand, both on the Web and in proprietary environments, the need for duplicate detection becomes more critical. Few users wish to retrieve search results consisting of sets of duplicate documents, whether identical duplicates or close matches. Our goal in this work is to investigate the phenomenon and determine one or more approaches that minimize its impact on search results. Recent work has focused on using some form of signature to characterize a do ...

**Keywords:** data management, doc signatures, duplicate document detection

**12** There's gold in them thar networks!: or searching for treasure in all the wrong places 

 Jerry Martin

December 1992 **Proceedings of the 20th annual ACM SIGUCCS conference on User services**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.50 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [index terms](#)

**13**

Notable computer networks 

John S. Quarterman, Josiah C. Hoskins  
October 1986 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 29 Issue 10

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(4.66 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Computer networks are becoming more numerous and more diverse. Collectively, they constitute a worldwide metanetwork.

**14 Content-based multimedia information retrieval: State of the art and challenges** 

Michael S. Lew, Nicu Sebe, Chabane Djeraba, Ramesh Jain  
February 2006 **ACM Transactions on Multimedia Computing, Communications, and Applications (TOMCCAP)**, Volume 2 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(220.24 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Extending beyond the boundaries of science, art, and culture, content-based multimedia information retrieval provides new paradigms and methods for searching through the myriad variety of media all over the world. This survey reviews 100&plus; recent articles on content-based multimedia information retrieval and discusses their role in current research directions which include browsing and search paradigms, user studies, affective computing, learning, semantic queries, new features and media typ ...

**Keywords:** Multimedia information retrieval, audio retrieval, human-computer interaction, image databases, image search, multimedia indexing, video retrieval

**15 4.2BSD and 4.3BSD as examples of the UNIX system** 

John S. Quarterman, Abraham Silberschatz, James L. Peterson  
December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(4.07 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This paper presents an in-depth examination of the 4.2 Berkeley Software Distribution, Virtual VAX-11 Version (4.2BSD), which is a version of the UNIX Time-Sharing System. There are notes throughout on 4.3BSD, the forthcoming system from the University of California at Berkeley. We trace the historical development of the UNIX system from its conception in 1969 until today, and describe the design principles that have guided this development. We then present the internal data structures and ...

**16 Comparing the performance of collection selection algorithms** 

Allison L. Powell, James C. French  
October 2003 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 21 Issue 4

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(668.40 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

The proliferation of online information resources increases the importance of effective and efficient information retrieval in a multicollection environment. Multicollection searching is cast in three parts: collection selection (also referred to as database selection), query processing and results merging. In this work, we focus our attention on the evaluation of the first step, collection selection. In this article, we present a detailed discussion of the methodology that we used to evaluate an ...

**Keywords:** Collection selection, database selection, distributed information retrieval, distributed text retrieval, metasearch engine, resource discovery, resource ranking, resource selection, server ranking, server selection, text retrieval

**17 Interconnecting heterogeneous computer systems**

 David Notkin, Andrew P. Black, Edward D. Lazowska, Henry M. Levy, Jan Sanislo, John Zahorjan

March 1988 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 31 Issue 3

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.95 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A software structure created by the Heterogeneous Computer Systems (HCS) Project at the University of Washington was designed to address the problems of heterogeneity that typically arise in research computing environments.

**18 A mediation infrastructure for digital library services**

 Sergey Melnik, Hector Garcia-Molina, Andreas Paepcke

June 2000 **Proceedings of the fifth ACM conference on Digital libraries**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(155.30 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Digital library mediators allow interoperation between diverse information services. In this paper we describe a flexible and dynamic mediator infrastructure that allows mediators to be composed from a set of modules ('`blades''). Each module implements a particular mediation function, such as protocol translation, query translation, or result merging. All the information used by the mediator, including the mediator logic itself, is represented by an RDF graph. We i ...

**Keywords:** component design, interoperability, mediator, wrapper

**19 Internal information brokering and patterns of usage on corporate intranets**

 Clarie M. Vishik

November 1997 **Proceedings of the international ACM SIGGROUP conference on Supporting group work: the integration challenge**

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.05 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

**Keywords:** access patterns, information brokering, information retrieval, intranet, social informatics

**20 Reusable software components**

 Trudy Levine

July 1996 **ACM SIGAda Ada Letters**, Volume XVI Issue 4

**Publisher:** ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(2.45 MB)

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John Colter, Netscape Navigator

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- Narrow your searches by using a **+** if a search term must appear on a page.

museum +art

- Exclude pages by using a **-** if a search term must not appear on a page.

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Combine these techniques to create a specific search query. The better your description of the information you want, the more relevant your results will be.

museum +"natural history" dinosaur -Chicago

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**IEE JNL** IEE Journal or Magazine

**IEEE CNF** IEEE Conference Proceeding

**IEE CNF** IEE Conference Proceeding

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#### 1. An MDP-based peer-to-peer search server network

Yipeng Shen; Dik Lun Lee;  
[Web Information Systems Engineering, 2002. WISE 2002. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on](#)  
12-14 Dec. 2002 Page(s):269 - 278  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/WISE.2002.1181663  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(378 KB\)](#) [IEEE CNF Rights and Permissions](#)

#### 2. Practical techniques for searches on encrypted data

Dawn Xiaoding Song; Wagner, D.; Perrig, A.;  
[Security and Privacy, 2000. S&P 2000. Proceedings. 2000 IEEE Symposium on](#)  
14-17 May 2000 Page(s):44 - 55  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/SECPRI.2000.848445  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(308 KB\)](#) [IEEE CNF Rights and Permissions](#)

#### 3. Index-server optimization for P2P file sharing in mobile ad hoc networks

Ohta, C.; Zihui Ge; Yang Guo; Kurose, J.;  
[Global Telecommunications Conference, 2004. GLOBECOM '04. IEEE](#)  
Volume 2, 29 Nov.-3 Dec. 2004 Page(s):960 - 966 Vol.2  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/GLOCOM.2004.1378102  
[AbstractPlus](#) | Full Text: [PDF\(558 KB\)](#) [IEEE CNF Rights and Permissions](#)

#### 4. Logic-based query optimization for object databases

Grant, J.; Gryz, J.; Minker, J.; Raschid, L.;  
[Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on](#)  
Volume 12, Issue 4, July-Aug. 2000 Page(s):529 - 547  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/69.868906  
[AbstractPlus](#) | References | Full Text: [PDF\(328 KB\)](#) [IEEE JNL Rights and Permissions](#)

#### 5. The effect of industry standard setting on patent licensing and enforcement

Feldman, R.P.; Rees, M.L.; Townshend, B.;  
[Communications Magazine, IEEE](#)  
Volume 38, Issue 7, July 2000 Page(s):112 - 116  
Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/35.852041  
[AbstractPlus](#) | References | Full Text: [PDF\(76 KB\)](#) [IEEE JNL Rights and Permissions](#)

6. **Dynamic caching of query results for decision support systems**  
Shim, J.; Scheuermann, P.; Vingralek, R.;  
Scientific and Statistical Database Management, 1999. Eleventh International Conference on  
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8. **The role of institutions in mediating the use of intellectual property rights has long been neglected in debates over the economics of intellectual property. In a path-breaking work, Rob Merges studied what he calls "collective rights organizations," industry groups that collect intellectual property rights from owners and license them as a package. Merges finds that these organizations ease some of the tensions created by strong intellectual property rights by allowing industries to bargain from a property rule into a liability rule. Collective rights organizations thus play a valuable role in facilitating transactions in intellectual property rights. There is another sort of organization that mediates between intellectual property owners and users, however. Standard-setting organizations (SSOs) regularly encounter situations in which one or more companies claim to own proprietary rights that cover a proposed industry standard. The industry cannot adopt the standard without the permission of the intellectual property owner (or owners). Given the importance of SSO rules governing intellectual property rights, there has been surprisingly little treatment of SSOs or their intellectual property rules in the legal literature. My aim in this article is to fill that void. To do so, I have surveyed the intellectual property policies of dozens of SSOs, primarily but not exclusively in the Antitrust, intellectual property and standard setting organizations**  
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